

*Dene Devilin*

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 53 JANUARY 1, 1928 NO. 1

THIS ISSUE IN TWO PARTS—PART ONE

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR  
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

*J. E. de Vos van Steenwijk*

A LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR ENGLAND  
AND WALES

*Sir Frederic G. Kenyon*

THE UNION LIST OF SERIALS

*F. K. W. Drury*

AND NOW TO COSTUMES

*Fanny T. Taber*

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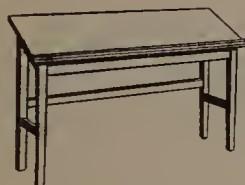
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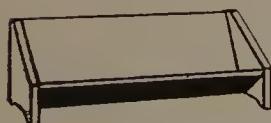
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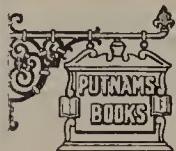
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— THE LIBRARY JOURNAL —

VOLUME 53, NO. 1

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 1, 1928

## THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

BY J. E. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK

*Chief of the Section for Exact and Natural Sciences*

THE years that have elapsed since the end of the war have brought a gradual change in the attitude of scholars towards the problems of international co-operation and in many respects the spirit prevalent in pre-war times has been restored.

Congresses in France, England and America are attended by German scientists and vice-versa, and it seemed perfectly natural when at a recent congress dinner of a British association a German rose to answer in the name of all the foreign delegates. When new organizations are started, one may observe that no difficulty is experienced in enlisting the co-operation of former antagonists. It is only in the case of those organizations that took up an openly hostile attitude during or immediately after the war that the wounds are healing more slowly and it would be unwise to try to hasten this process.

If the mere lapse of time has brought about these results, one might well ask what need there was for the League of Nations to set up a special Committee and an Institute for the purpose of promoting international intellectual co-operation. It would however be a great mistake to think that no problem will be left over in this field when the status of 1914 has been restored. In many directions there was a lack of co-operation even then, and moreover, science has been developing rapidly in the intervening years. Side by side with ever increasing specialization, there has been an unexpected linking-up between domains that were considered to be far apart, thus complicating, for instance, the problem of bibliographical information. The language problem has become

more difficult, Polish, Czech and Baltic languages now being included among those which cannot be neglected in scientific literature.

There are two kinds of difficulties to be overcome in every international undertaking: the psychological one and the technical. To mention only one instance of the latter kind, collaboration between French and British Universities means co-ordinating two fundamentally different kinds of institutions and is apt to give rise to all kinds of difficulties, beyond the control of those concerned, however well intentioned they may be. Scientists, who often cannot find their way thru the maze of regulations in their own country, are especially apt to be deterred by these unavoidable preliminaries.

On the other hand, those who have watched the setting up of international scientific organizations in different fields have been struck by the similarity of the difficulties experienced. The same mistakes are made over and over again because there was no common centre where experience might be stored up.

The creation of the Institute has been inspired by considerations of this kind. Its staff consists of men, who, being scholars themselves, feel keenly the needs of their fellow-workers and are on their way to acquire a special technical knowledge of problems of international organization without becoming victims of the bureaucratic spirit.

The Institute started its work in January 1926. Already in 1922 an advisory Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had been created by the Council of the League of Nations. but its task was a superhuman one, so long as it had

no effective instrument with which to carry on its work.

The creation of the Institute was made possible by a generous gift of the French government, which provides a yearly subsidy of two million francs and the premises which it occupies at the Palais Royal. The Institute, altho an integral part of the League, does not draw a penny from its budget. Outside the subvention just mentioned, the Institute budget consists of small grants made by other Governments, the chief of which are: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland. Compared with institutions such as the Rockefeller or the Carnegie foundations, these resources are infinitesimal, but it must be understood that the Institute's work is of a different kind. It stimulates co-operative schemes, collects information on intellectual subjects and provides an international meeting-place where such problems are discussed and agreements are drawn up, but it does not defray the expenses of actual research work. Its work may be compared to the starter who sets the motor running, but does not provide the fuel. The subjects treated cover a wide range, from the application of the film to research and instruction to the exchange of students and professors or the establishment of a uniform scheme for statistics in the intellectual field. I have just picked up at random a few of the very many subjects dealt with. For a comprehensive view of the Institute's activity, the publications cited below should be consulted.

In a general way the scope of the work can be inferred from the sections into which the Institute is divided: University Relations, Scientific Relations (Science and Humanities, including libraries), Artistic Relations, Literary Relations, Legal Service, and an Information and Reference Section which handles all questions pertaining to journalism and the circulation of books.

A librarian will at once rightly conclude that bibliography must occupy a large place on such a programme and it was indeed almost the first subject to which the Committee turned, even before the Institute itself had come into being.

The members of the Committee who are occupied in scientific research felt acutely the shortcomings of the existing sources of information on current scientific literature and started with the problem of abstract bibliography. For what has been done in this field, I must again refer to the actual reports and to the *Bulletin* of the Section for Scientific Relations, but I can illustrate the procedure by giving some details on a single subject, viz., the bibliography of economic sciences.<sup>1</sup>

A first meeting of experts, on which Prof. Ogburn of Columbia University served, was called in December 1925 at the Institute and drew up a series of resolutions explaining how a better co-ordination of existing bibliographical agencies could be arranged and recommending six abstract journals as capable of carrying out this plan. After approving these resolutions, the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation called a second meeting in January, 1927, this time for the editors of these journals, and instructed them to consider the practical execution of those resolutions. Five journals were actually represented by their editors who unanimously adopted the plan, working out the practical details and choosing one of their number to act as the manager of what might now be termed a going concern. Some delay has been caused by the fact that the sixth, i.e., the American Economic Association (which was unable to send a representative to the second meeting), has transferred the task of publishing abstracts to the Social Science Research Council, which we hope will fall in with the scheme.

I could go on, multiplying the examples of this kind, but I will confine myself to one that must appeal to librarians, namely: International Library Co-operation.

Following the preliminary survey published in the *Bulletin for Scientific Relations* (November 1926, May 1927), the Committee of Library Experts, consisting of Dr. Cowley (librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford), Dr. Krüss (director general of the State Library of Prussia), M. Roland-Marcel (director of the French National Library), M. Godet (director of the Swiss National Library), Mr. W. Dawson Johnston (European representative of the Library of Congress), Mr. Bishop (president of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the American Library Association), has outlined the following scheme for co-operation:

The Committee of Experts, in accordance with the desire expressed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its meeting in July 1925 (A.24, 1926, page 7, 9th Resolution §5) and taking into account the fact that since that date the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has been established, recommends:

1. That a special Library Service be constituted within the Section of Scientific Relations of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The duties of this Service shall in the first instance be: (a) To provide a means of contact between the various national information services already existing; and (b) To facilitate the creation or development of central national services designed to guide

<sup>1</sup> See also LIB. JOUR. 52:1035-1036. 1927.

scholars and investigators in regard to special collections in their branch of study and if possible as to the libraries containing the books and documents needed by them.

2. That each of these national services provide the central service at the Institute with all necessary information as to their equipment. This collaboration should enable the national services (or, when such service does not exist, the State Library) to be used, either themselves to provide information available for the special needs of scholars and investigators, or to direct them to the chief specialized libraries.

3. That this Service, in accordance with the previous recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, should investigate the possibilities of a more elastic and economical system for the lending of manuscripts and books from one country to another. Such a system should take into account the interests of scholars, the necessity of protecting valuable books, as well as the new photographic and other methods of reproduction which might reduce the wear and tear of the books and obviate the necessity of their being sent abroad.

4. That this Service endeavour by all suitable means to increase the number of States accepting the Conventions of 1886 and of 1925 for the international exchange of publications and to improve the methods employed in the exchange services of the various countries. It is of importance also to establish closer co-ordination in the individual countries between the libraries, universities and other institutions engaged in this system of exchange. These institutions should combine to draw up lists both of the publications they have to offer and of their desiderata. It is also desirable that the publications received should be distributed according to the special needs of the various institutions concerned.

5. After having heard a statement from Mr. Bishop as regards views exchanged on the occasion of the conference of the American Library Association at Atlantic City in October 1926, with reference to the formation of an international federation of librarians' associations, the Committee of Experts is of opinion that Mr. de Vos van Steenwijk should attend the meeting of the British Library Association at Edinburgh in September 1927 in order to ascertain the progress made in the realisation of the proposals. When the matter has assumed definite shape a resolution should be adopted regarding the relations to be established between the new central service at the Institute and the contemplated International Federation of Librarians.

6. The Committee of Experts is of opinion that it is desirable to communicate the above resolutions, on the one hand to the directors of

national libraries, and on the other to the presidents of associations of librarians and to bring about an exchange of views on this subject at the forthcoming Edinburgh meeting.

This scheme was approved last Summer by the plenary Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

These resolutions were on September 29th communicated to the section on International Relations of the Edinburgh Conference of Librarians, which expressed its satisfaction with the course adopted. The details of the Service will be worked out by a Committee consisting of directors of central and national libraries of different countries, who will meet for this purpose on January 27-28, 1928.

It should be understood that in creating this service, the Institute acts on a principle which differs fundamentally from that pursued by the Institute of Bibliography, at Brussels. The difference might be summed up briefly as follows. The Institute does not aim at centralizing all documentation, but strives to co-ordinate existing agencies in different countries; it does not believe, for example, in compiling union catalogs on an international scale, but aims at creating a permanent service that would give information, not about *books*, but about libraries and their special collections. If there already exists in a given country a central service for this purpose, so much the better. If not, we shall try to fill the gap.

To be able to fulfill its functions, the Institute requires a national committee in each country, to which it can apply for advice. In most countries, such Committees have been established<sup>2</sup> and we hope that their activities will increase with time, for it is only thru national collaboration that we may expect international co-operation to flourish.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, about whose organization I have given a few leading facts, with its staff<sup>3</sup> of intellectual workers, who have often given up their own research work in order to further that of their fellow workers, seeks to demonstrate thru its own example the need for all intellectual organizations to cease to scatter their efforts and to join forces for the common good.

<sup>2</sup> The American National Committee consists of: A. Millikan (chairman), Vernon Kellogg (secretary), James H. Breasted, Raymond Fosdick, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, George E. Hale, Charles H. Haskins, C. R. Mann, Herbert Putnam, Elihu Root, Lorado Taft. The Executive Secretary is David J. Thompson, 2101 B. Street, Washington, D. C.

<sup>3</sup> The following nationalities are represented in this staff: Belgian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, Dutch, English, French, German, Indian, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Mexican, Norwegian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Scotch, Yougoslav.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL  
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The publications of the International Institute (for sale in the United States: World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 9, Mass.) published by the Presses Universitaires de France, 49 Boulevard St-Michel, Paris.

"Artistic Relations" series, published by the Presses Universitaires Françaises.

- I. *Intellectual Co-operation and the Arts.* (1927). 5 fr.
- II. *Collections of Photographic Reproductions of Art* (1927). 12 fr.
- III. (In preparation). *The Identification of Works of Art.*
- IV. *The International Congress of Popular Art.*

*Catalogue of the International Exhibition of Engravings at Madrid, Paris and Rome, May 1927.* (Paris, Morance, 1927). 10 fr.

*Bulletin of University Relations.* Four numbers yearly. English and French texts. Published by Presses Universitaires Françaises. Subscription, \$1.75 annually; 50c. each number.

*Bulletin of Scientific Relations.* Quarterly. English and French texts. Presses Universitaires Françaises. Subscription, \$1.50 a year; 40c. each.

*List of Notable Books Published in Different Countries During the Year 1924.* English and French texts. Presses Universitaires Françaises. 5 fr.

*Bulletin of the Section of Information and Reference.* Monthly. English and French texts. Presses Universitaires Françaises. Subscription, \$1 a year; 10c. each number.

*The Intellectual Foundations of International Co-operation.* By Alfred Zimmern. Presses Universitaires Françaises. 1926. 10 fr.

*Mouseion. Bulletin of the International Museums Office.* Published in April, August and December. Presses Universitaires Françaises. \$1.75 annually; 60c. each.

*Bibliographical Bulletin on International Affairs,* issued by the Research Centre on International Affairs and by International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Published monthly. Presses Universitaires Françaises.

*In preparation:*

*The Work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation during the year 1926.* Presses Universitaires Françaises. 220 pages.

*List of Notable Books Published in Different Countries During the Year 1925.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL  
SHIP MODEL LITERATURE

*A Selected List, Compiled by Arthur R. Blessing, Librarian of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.*

Boucher, H. E. *Miniature Boat Building.* New York: Henley, 1927.

Bowen, F. C. *From Carrack to Clipper: a Book of Sailing Ship Models.* London: Halton and Smith, 1927.

Chatterton, E. K. *Ship Models.* London: Studio, 1923.

— *Steamship Models.* London: Laurie, 1924.

Culver, H. B. *Contemporary Scale Models of Vessels of the Seventeenth Century.* New York: Dodd, 1926.

Davis, C. G. *Ship Model Builders' Assistant.* Salem (Mass.): Marine Research Society, 1926.

— *Ship Models, How to Build Them.* Salem (Mass.): Marine Research Society, 1925.

Douglas, G. B. *Ship Model Book: How to Build and Rig Model Ships.* With a Special Set of full-sized paper patterns for the famous ship "Benjamin F. Packard." 2d ed. New York: Rudder Pub. Co., 1926.

Higgins, J. T. *Whale Ship Book; the Distinguishing Details of Old Time Whale Ships with a Complete Description of a Typical Whaler and Working Plans of the Famous "Alice Mandell."* New York: Rudder Pub. Co., 1927.

Hobbs, E. W. *How to Make Clipper Ship Models.* Glasgow: Brown, 1927.

Koester, August. *Ship Models of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.* New York: Weyhe, 1926.

— *Ship Models of the Seventeenth to Nineteenth Centuries.* New York: Weyhe, 1926.

McCann, E. A. *Popular Science Monthly Spanish Galleon.* New York: Popular Science Pub. Co., 1927.

— *Ship Model Making: How to Make Worthwhile Models of Decorated Ships.* New York: Henley, 1926.

— *Ship Model Making, v. 2; How to Make a model of the American Clipper Ship, Sovereign of the Seas, Simplified or with Complete Details.* New York: Henley, 1926.

— *Ship Model Making, v. 3: How to Make a Model of the U.S.S. "Constitution."* New York: Henley, 1927.

Nance, R. M. *Sailing Ship Models; Their design and Construction.* Boston: Lauriat, 1924.

Telfer, E. V. *Notes on the Presentation of Ship Model Experiment Data.* London: Spon, 1923.

# A LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

BY SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON

*Director of the British Museum Library and Chairman of the Board of Education  
Departmental Committee on Public Libraries*

You have done me the honour of inviting me to open the discussion on the Departmental Committee Report\* on Public Libraries, which is our business for the morning. You will not, however, I think, expect me or wish me to speak at any great length. What I have to say, and what my colleagues on the Committee have to say, is here before you in the *Report*. We are here rather to hear what you, the librarians of the United Kingdom and your guests from overseas, have to say about it—whether you agree with its main conclusions, and whether you wish to put the weight of the Library Association behind it. If you do, it seems to follow naturally that steps will be taken to urge upon the Government, the library authorities thruout England and Wales, and the other parties concerned, your desire that the necessary action should be taken by each of them to translate into fact the main recommendations of the *Report*.

You will have noticed, I hope, Lord Elgin, that I was careful to speak only of the library authorities of England and Wales. We have never forgotten thruout our inquiry that we must keep our hands off Scotland. We were entitled to profit by the example of Scotland, and even to have among our colleagues representatives—very able representatives—from north of the Tweed. But we do not presume to recommend anything

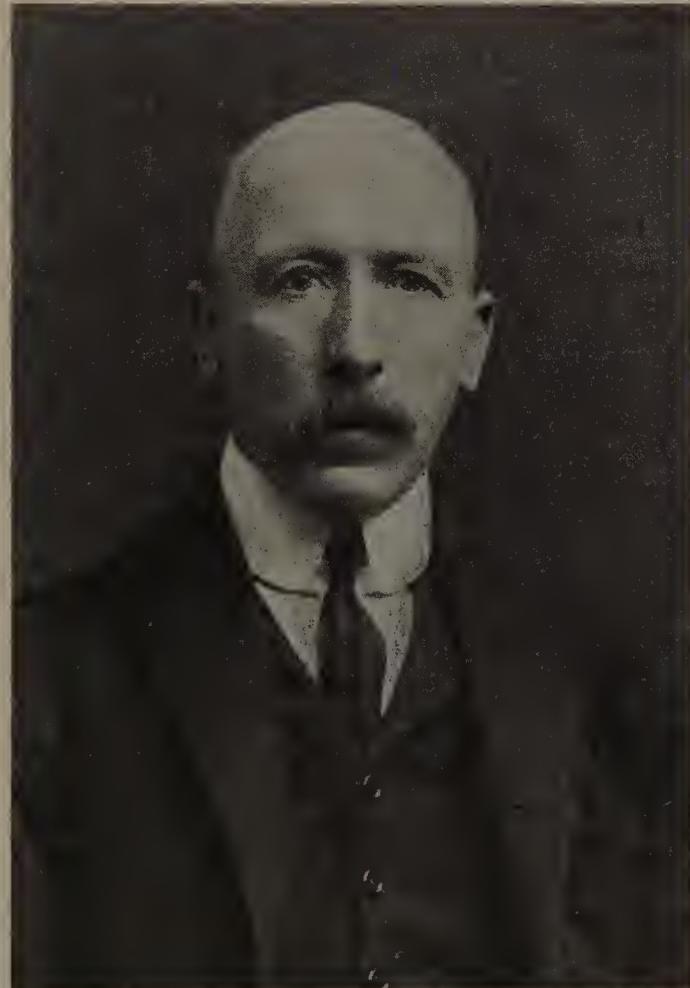
\* London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1927. 356p. (Cmd. 2868). 6s. Distributed in the United States by the British Library of Information, 44 Whitehall St., New York City. \$1.50. This address was made at the Edinburgh Conference of the Library Association, September, 1927.

to Scotland—whether because everything Scottish is perfect, or because Scotsmen, while willing to give their valuable assistance to the affairs of others in all quarters of the globe, prefer to manage their own affairs themselves.

Now it would be waste of time if I were to attempt to go thru the *Report* in detail. Indeed I venture to think that, with the time at our disposal, it would be waste of time for anyone to devote much attention to details and to the minor recommendations. Many of them deal with matters to be considered by library authorities or librarians in the course of their administration, and on which different persons may quite properly come to different conclusions. What is important is to know whether the *Report* is on right lines, and in what way it can best be used to promote the welfare of the library service. I propose therefore briefly to summarise what seem to me the main features,

and then to listen to what you have to say about it.

Now the first object of the *Report* is to establish the public library service as a national service, and to emphasize its national importance. My interest in the whole matter, I do not mind confessing to you, lies in my conviction—a strong, almost a passionate conviction—that what this country wants is more knowledge, more thought, more intellectual interests. Here in Scotland—I say now seriously what I said more lightly just now—here in Scotland you do set us an example which we shall do well to follow. You have, I believe, a greater devotion to knowledge, a higher standard of intellectual interest. You



SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON

certainly had it; I hope you have it still. I hope we shall emulate it, and since books are principal means of spreading knowledge and thought, I believe, as Mr. Andrew Carnegie believed, that the public libraries are one of the principal engines by which this great service can be rendered to the nation. Therefore I hope to see the public library service recognised as a service of the first national importance, serving national aims, promoting national welfare, and entitled to the enlightened encouragement and support of the nation.

To this end the *Report* recommends that the efforts of the localities, hitherto more or less isolated and independent, should be linked up by spontaneous co-operation to form a national system; a system in which libraries would no longer have their horizons bounded by the limits of their rateable areas, but each library would be willing to associate itself with other libraries, above or below it in the scale of importance, with a view to mutual assistance and support. The *Report* envisages a system of local groups round centres or *foci* formed by the greater libraries, in which the contributions of the lesser localities would serve to strengthen the greater library—the regional library, as we call it in the *Report*—while the greater library would supplement the service of books which the lesser libraries can offer to their clients. These local centres or *foci* would generally be provided by the great municipal libraries—Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Norwich, Nottingham, Newcastle, Bristol, Cardiff, and so on—sometimes by the county libraries which are now being established by the enlightened policy of the Carnegie Trust, and which to my mind are among the most promising developments of the service. The details of this co-operation would differ according to the local circumstances of different areas, and therefore the *Report* has deliberately abstained from laying down any sealed pattern of scheme. Then, side by side with these local groups, there will, I hope, be a great organization of the special libraries which embody the resources of the country in technical knowledge of all sorts, and which are now being linked together, with a view to a general pooling of their resources, by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux and the Association of University Teachers. And at the centre of the whole organization, holding it all together, supporting it in all its branches, supplying information and advice wherever needed, we contemplate a Central Library, based upon the existing Central Library for Students, but converted into a national institution with larger resources, linked, for its greater prestige and for the help to be derived from its bibliogra-

phical information and experience, with the great national library in the British Museum.

That is the first principle of the *Report*—the creation of a national system of library service. The second, of no less importance, is that this system is to be brought about by the voluntary co-operation of autonomous units. The spirit of the library service is the spirit of liberty. It has grown up by individual initiative and local support; and we do not wish to sacrifice one particle of that spirit of local independence and, let me say, of local responsibility. We want each municipality, each parish, each county, to take pride in the advance of its own library, or to take shame if, thru any fault of its own, its library is backward and less efficient than those of its neighbours. Initiative, enthusiasm, variety, are more valuable than mechanical organization under official control. We are dealing with things of the mind, and the mind must be free. The spirit must be allowed to blow where it listeth. The object of such system and organization as we desire to introduce is to remove obstacles, not to impose them; and the method indicated in the *Report* seems to us to give a national character and national support to the library service without impairing local autonomy.

What we are asking for is not so much a change in method as a change in spirit and in outlook. We want localities to continue to be locally autonomous, but to think nationally. We want each library, whether it be large or small, Liverpool or Little Pedlington, Glasgow or Thrums, to regard itself as part of a national service, which will do its best to put the best literature and the fullest information at the service of the whole population, whether they be ploughmen or dressmakers or scholars, or specialists in some recondite scientific research. The thought of each librarian, and of each library authority, should be, not, how much am I bound to do, but what is the utmost that I can do to promote the increase of knowledge and the encouragement of the things of the mind which are of vital importance to the welfare of the nation. If that be the intention, that the ideal which animates the service, the details will arrange themselves. Librarians and committees will try their own experiments, will pool their results, and will be ready to learn from one another. Only let us get free of the spirit of parochialism, of suspicion, of exclusiveness, of jealousy. It is only those who are not sure of themselves who are always wanting to stand on their dignity.

Now if we accept this ideal of a national system, locally administered, and accept also the estimate of its importance which I have endeavoured to indicate, two consequences seem

## A CHILDREN'S READING CLUB

to follow. It is incumbent on the nation, both thru the central Government and thru the local administrations, to enable the service to discharge its functions up to this higher standard; and it is incumbent on the personnel to qualify themselves, and to continue qualifying themselves in even greater measure, to give the nation what it needs. The demands made on the central government in our *Report* are not great: a grant to the Central Library, an enlarged grant to the Science Library which the Government already maintains, and certain legislation to consolidate library law and remove certain impediments. Of the municipalities and other library authorities we ask collectively a fuller recognition of the importance of the library service, in some cases an ampler financial provision for it, and an improved status and scale of remuneration for the library staff. In many cases we know this appeal is not necessary, and that the authorities are doing all they can within the limitations of their means. But we ask each authority to search its conscience as to the adequacy of its efforts in these respects, and each locality to demand of its representatives the most liberal treatment of the library service that financial considerations permit.

With regard to the staff, it would be impertinent in me to say more before the present company than that I am sure that they will gladly rise to any opportunity which the country may give them of increasing their services to the community. After all, the public library service has grown to be what it is much less from any demand of the public than from the devoted labours of the men and women who have shown them what the library can do for them. They will be the first to realize that with opportunities they can do more; that a librarian needs not only technical acquaintance with library routine, but a wide knowledge and a trained intelligence; and that any improvement in the library service must go hand in hand with an improvement in the qualifications of the staff. And if the improvement in qualifications is accompanied, as it should and must be, by an improvement in remuneration, I imagine they will not object; and certainly they will not be getting more than is their due.

If this *Report* brings about the organisation of the public libraries as a national institution, and their recognition as a national service of the first importance, it will have achieved the result which the Committee had at heart in preparing it, and the fiftieth birthday of our Association will mark a definite advance of the library service to a higher place in the educational equipment of the country.

AN individual touch is given to the Vacation Reading Clubs for children conducted by the Georgia State Library Commission for the past three summers in that the children receive their books by mail, two at a time for two weeks, and certificates are awarded only to those children who write a sketch of each book as read, in a notebook provided by the Commission for the purpose. These notebooks are sent in with the last loan of books to be examined and then, if desired, as it practically always is, are returned to the child with his certificate. The Commission provides a list of twenty-five books suited to the age and grade of the child, from which ten books are chosen to be read in order to earn a certificate. If all twenty-five books on the list are read, a Gold Star Certificate is awarded. During the summer of last year, 1875 books were lent to the club members, and not one was lost or damaged. During the three summers that the club has been conducted, 735 members have been enrolled, and 335 of these have received certificates.

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THE EARL OF ELGIN, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

# THE EPOCH-MAKING UNION LIST OF SERIALS

BY F. K. W. DRURY

*Assistant Librarian, Brown University*

THE most notable bibliography ever sponsored by American libraries has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the appearance of the final edition of the *Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada*.

Bibliographically accurate and serviceably efficient, this imposing volume of 1580 pages includes a correct entry for over 75,000 titles of serials and locates holdings in over 225 American libraries. It is the result of a unique combination of bibliographical scholarship and effective business administration. Never before has such an undertaking been worked out on so large a scale. In contemplation it was staggering, in accomplishment it is amazing. In less than six years the task was conceived, planned, and carried thru to completion.

Now it takes its place alongside the great bibliographic undertakings of the past and sets a new standard for the future. It is one of the great forward steps in bibliography, comparable to the distribution of the Library of Congress printed cards begun in 1898.

Of the great landmarks in American bibliographic history, which have been co-operatively begun or continued, the following may be mentioned:

Sabin's *Bibliotheca Americana*, 1868.  
*The American Catalogue*, 1876, and its continuation, the *United States Catalogue*.  
*Poole's Index*, 1882, and its continuation, the *Readers' Guide*.  
*The A. L. A. Index to General Literature*, 1893; ed. 2, 1901.  
*Bowker's State Publications*, 1899-1909.  
*Evans' American Bibliography*, 1903+.  
*The A. L. A. Portrait Index*, 1906.

To these titles this *Union List of Serials* is a worthy addition.

Union lists of serials in the past have been chiefly local. Many have been issued giving the titles of current periodicals. The Chicago Library Club seems to have been about the first to attempt an extensive list of holdings of sets. Its first edition of serials in Chicago libraries was issued in 1901. The John Crerar library amplified this in a second supplement in 1906, so that about twelve thousand serials were located in Chicago and its immediate vicinity. Philadelphia followed in 1908, the University of Illinois was next in 1911, New York located its engineering and technical periodicals in 1915

when the Engineering Societies' Library issued its union list, Rochester contributed its quota in 1917, and Providence listed in 1921 all technical and scientific serials in that city.

In the meantime the University of Nebraska and other universities in the Middle West were at work on their holdings, while Chicago desired a new edition of its list. Conferences brought out the desirability of uniting all those which were being prepared in the Mississippi Valley. Matters came to a head about 1916, and a North Central union list was agreed upon with the editorial work in the hands of C. W. Andrews at the John Crerar Library and with the printing specifications in the hands of H. W. Wilson of the Wilson Company. The War interrupted the progress that had been made, but the problem was attacked anew in 1919. The result was an enlargement of the plan and scope beyond the North Central group of libraries. In 1922 it came under the care of the A. L. A. with a special committee of which H. M. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library was chairman. With the addition of several Canadian libraries to the list of co-operating institutions in 1925, it no longer remained national, and the final name became *Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada*.

Many problems faced the committee, the publisher and the editor. No one outside can begin to estimate the difficulties which had to be surmounted in financing, organizing, cumulating, excluding, and deciding.

The financing of the undertaking called for forty libraries or groups of libraries to subscribe three hundred dollars a year for three years, in order to provide the estimated cost of \$36,000 for editing and printing. In return for the subscription, copies at a value of fifty dollars each were to be supplied them. Thus each subscribing library receives eighteen copies. When 41 libraries had subscribed in 1923, as a result of a circular sent out in 1922, the committee felt warranted to begin.

With the appointment of Winifred Gregory as editor and the establishment of headquarters at the plant of the H. W. Wilson Company in New York, where the chairman, Mr. Lydenberg, could be reached by telephone, the work of compiling a card catalog of the serials of the world was commenced. This list was built up by combining on cards all the entries to be

found in the catalogs of the Library of Congress and the British Museum, all previous union lists, and all such special subject lists as Bolton's *Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals*, the *Index-Catalogue* of the Library of the Surgeon-General's office, and others.

It was the initial expectation that about forty thousand titles would be included, but the list grew so fast that the number ran far beyond that. To keep it within financial limitations, certain definite groups were excluded. The test applied was "Is this serial of value for research?"

The first group to be eliminated were the administrative reports of all kinds. Next came almanacs and annuals. Newspapers were also dropped, chiefly because of the exhaustive list of American newspapers already compiled by Clarence S. Brigham of the American Antiquarian society. Foreign newspapers before 1820 are listed but those of more recent date are excluded. Also omitted for various reasons are law reports and digests, publications of agricultural experiment stations, local and state trade unions, boards of trade and chambers of commerce, and alumni, undergraduate, and intercollegiate fraternity publications.

After almost a year's work in compiling a list of titles, the first checking part (A-Al) was issued in March, 1924. Two copies were sent to each of the co-operating libraries who had agreed to list their holdings. Each library checked and entered its volumes in one copy in colored pencil, and marked them in the other, which was returned to the editor.

These holdings were then assembled and in due course a provisional edition was issued. This included also new titles submitted by the co-operating libraries. These titles had to be checked, and with whatever other corrections the provisional edition was returned for the final edition.

In this connection may be mentioned the effective device evolved for indicating these new and additional entries which must be checked by the libraries. A large black dot was inserted to mark them. It was placed at the extreme left of the second line of the title. Since this second line was indented one em, the dot interfered with nothing, and when its use in the provisional edition was over, it was chipped off the linotype slug, thus obviating any resetting of the line. This is but one example of the great saving effected by the co-operation of a practical printer experienced in bibliographical typesetting. A similar economy was effected by the use of a short line of only two and a half inches. The older union lists had used a long line of over four inches. Errors then required the recasting of a longer linotype slug. The

shorter line reduced proportionately the amount to be reset. Doubtless other economies were used which are not so easily observed.

The system of standardized abbreviations for the names of the libraries, as worked out by Frank Peterson at the University of Nebraska in 1916 for the North Central list, was adopted and has proved eminently satisfactory. This was explained in detail by Malcolm G. Wyer in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1, 1927, v. 52:802-806.

Delays of various sorts extended the three-year program into four, but by this time the libraries were fully awake to the importance of the *List* and were ready to underwrite another year of editorial work and the inclusion of titles to the total of seventy-five thousand. Libraries which had held back at the start were now anxious to be represented in this most creditable undertaking.

A serial, in library parlance, is not limited to periodicals, but is "a publication issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely." Serials, therefore, include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), the transactions, proceedings, and memoirs of societies and institutions, and the sequents of irregular publications. As pointed out before, newspapers and annuals were in general excluded.

Each serial is entered in the list in accordance with the A. L. A. catalog rules for author entry. The arrangement is strictly alphabetical thruout. The latest form of the title is used, with a reference from earlier forms. Distinctive titles are always entered under the well-known form, but the bulletins, journals, transactions, and proceedings of a society are entered under the name of the society. No titles of serials which began publication after January, 1925, are included. But a list of these with holdings is to be maintained as a supplement thru the generous co-operation of the Library of Congress.

For every entry the bibliographical data are as complete and accurate as it has been possible to make them. In addition to the title, the following items are given: place of publication, date of starting, the various series, and the date of last issue if the serial has ceased publication. Indexes and changes of title are also recorded.

This information is in itself a contribution to scholarship and research of no mean value, and compares more than favorably with similar lists. Hitherto these data must have had to be searched for in many places.

Not only is the bibliographic information full and accurate, but there is added in convenient

form a record of the holding of each title by any of over two hundred and twenty-five libraries.

It is thus possible for a scholar to locate the volume of a serial he may need to consult if it is held in a library in this country. A few very special libraries may still have holdings not recorded, even as there are many titles not included in the list. In such cases, however, the investigating scholar is very liable to be familiar with such resources. A line had to be drawn somewhere, and the committee must regret the necessary exclusions as much as anyone.

The service to be rendered to scholarship by this union list is incalculable. Direct connection with source material is now possible. Hitherto scholars and smaller libraries have been forced to overwork certain large libraries since other holdings were not known; occasionally a dozen or more letters may have been written before locating a set of a needed serial. Time in writing and waiting and travel is conserved for the patrons of libraries.

This list is also of value in almost any library, since every department, save the children's room, can make good use of the information. The book selector will turn to it to decide on proposed purchases, noting whether or not a nearby library has a set. It thus forms the very basis of co-operation in the purchase and distribution of research material throughout the country. Outside a few thousand basic serials, duplication of little used or special items is an unsound library policy. Libraries can now get together and delimit their fields.

The order department will make constant use of the accurate data recorded about serials. The periodical division will consult it steadily. The catalog department will lean on its entries for all serials, old and new, making its own entries conform to this national practice.

The reference department will turn to its pages to identify many a citation. Interlibrary loans will be based on its record of holdings.

So from selection to circulation, from acquisition to use, this list will be consulted whenever the word serial is mentioned. No such impressive list has ever been compiled before. American librarians can confidently face the bibliographic world with this in hand as witness to the successful accomplishment of their aim to combine efficiency of service with accuracy of scholarship.

#### THE BOODY FOUNDATION

A GENEROUS gift of \$50,000 has been made by Hon. David A. Boody, LL.D., ex-mayor of Brooklyn and president of the Brooklyn Library for more than a quarter century from

its foundation for the benefit of the employees of the Brooklyn Public Library. This marks President Boody's close sympathy with and interest in the members of the staff of the library which he has so finely headed during its entire history, and he is not less vigorous now that he has passed into the tenth decade of his remarkably active life. The gift was announced at the November meeting of the Library Board.

The disposition of the gift was referred to a committee of the trustees, consisting of Messrs. Bowker as chairman, Appleton, Brown, Frothingham, Good, James and Sullivan, who presented at the December meeting their report which was unanimously adopted after discussion, in which cordial testimony was made of President Boody's activities and generosity.

There had been discussion in the committee as to the use of this gift in connection with a possible pension fund, but it was agreed that these matters should be kept separate and that the income from the gift should be managed for the benefit of employees in cases of emergency or distress by the Staff Association, in confidential consultation with the chairman of the Administration Committee, Theodore L. Frothingham. The Board, however, agreed on the appointment of a special committee to take up the question of limited pensions pending the possible inclusion of the library staff in the general municipal pension scheme.



HON. DAVID A. BOODY

# THE CHILD'S OUTLOOK UPON LIFE THRU LITERATURE

BY IDA S. SIMONSON

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"There was a child went forth everyday,  
And the first object he looked upon, that  
object he became,  
And that object became part of him for the  
day or a certain part of the day,  
Or for many years or stretching cycles of  
years."

In this going forth to meet and to greet life, what is the service of literature, the outlook it gives to the child who passes along its highway? To know what is this service and this outlook we need to get away, for a time, from the table of fresh, uncut magazines and the shop window display of fascinating new books at holiday time, from the inviting, bewildering look of our library shelves, to the time in the world's life when this literature was born, when it came into being because it answered human need—came a living literature, not to children but to men and women, the child-hearted folk who listened—and was treasured from generation to generation, because it held the life of the generations, their experiences, the great truths they knew, their visions of beauty—because thru it men lived on to higher civilization.

There are many pictures that show this that the imagination would linger over. Together they make one that is cosmopolitan, full of the suggestion of the flowing life of the centuries, making us know why literature is called the "spiritual inheritance of the race." One such is pictured upon the walls of the Library of Congress: Arabs seated on the sands, listening with eager, intent faces to the man before them, whose outstretched arm is pointing beyond the horizon of the desert to where Moorish castles rise, to where dwell the genii of the lamp, to the mountains of gold, or to where brave men meet brave men in clash of battle. There are other scenes we treasure: Caedmon stealing away from the bright company as the harp came to him, because he could not sing—the angel of the Lord appearing, and lo! he sang; heathen warriors, rude and lawless in their loud merriment, feasting on boar's meat, drinking the foamy mead—then the loud mirth and clamor hushed to awed silence as the skald took up his harp and sang the deeds of gods and heroes, while the shadows grew darker and the light from the fireplace flickered among the rafters;

that breathless audience of ancient Greece listening to the tale of the far wanderer and like children bidding him "go on" in the eager words of Alcinous:

"Tell me therefore of those wondrous deeds. I could abide even till the bright dawn so long as thou couldst afford to rehearse me those woes of thine in this hall"; minstrel, gay clad troubadour, hoary bard in Norman hall or Scottish castle singing the ways of knighthood, "of honor that cannot die," of such deeds as Lancelot told to the listening group at Astolat; holiday pilgrims riding along the pleasant road to Canterbury.

Of similar worth are the humbler scenes, the world over, that come to us even from huts in African forests, where the tales concern the clever doings of animals; from India at twilight time, when children's voices take up the "tales that were told in the sunrise of the world and will be told in its sunset"; from the peasant's fireside in Italy thru winter evenings, or the blazing hearth of some Breton farmhouse when "after the evening meal prayers are said, comes the tale told by the old man with his mug of cider or a ballad sung by the woman at the spinning wheel; the blind crowder on the street corner with the English common people about him, a thrill to such a tale as held "children from play and old men from the chimney corner"; or in our day, within living memory, the tale telling by the journeyman tailor and shoemaker, the cottage group about the peat fire, men and women and little children, all intent on the face of the old man in the chimney corner who has just said, "Whist, then, and I'll tell you the tale." Our own land has its picturesque scenes: Indian story tellers by lodge fires telling the clever tricks of coyote or the adventures and magic of manitous; serious old Uncle Remus and the little boy from the great house asking, "But what happened to the Fox when the Rabbit——?" we may parallel scenes of childish memory: the pioneer grandfather drawing his pipe from his mouth and beginning a tale of the early days; the little foreign grandmother in her low rocker by the fire from her loved sheaf of tales recounting some glimpse of the supernatural or merry droll treasured from her childhood land; the hunter adventurer of the group narrating hair breadth escape or capture from his life

"in trapper's hut or Indian camp" such as would have "sped the time" for the quiet household of *Snowbound*. Or perhaps one got one's stories second hand from a sister story teller who had heard them that very day at school and reported them in whispers under the covers in bed, but who needs must fall asleep—and no amount of pleading or shaking could avail—just when Jack is escaping with the harp and the giant is coming on.

It is out of such scenes that our story literature has come, listened to eagerly by child-hearted folk of the early world, hoarded in memory thru the generations until the days of print because it answered the wonderment of people, explained to them in ways of imagination the meaning of their world and of their life experiences, kept for them their high places of living, actual or imagined, and made possible a higher living—all in all, that was for them their spiritual outlook, that embodied their progressive discovery of the world and pushed farther the boundaries of their life into the unknown.

Let us look at the procession of people the child meets and mingles with as he goes along the highway of literature leading him into life. From the beginning he sees the world joyous and infinitely interesting. Look again between the covers of that book that gives him entrance into story land, and give her due to genial Mother Goose, for the revelations of her singing nonsense, her world of infinite activities and joyousness, of infinite interest just from the people who throng her pages; the baker, the gardener, the pieman, the hunter, the sailor, the piper, the tailor, the farmer, the butcher, the fiddler, the candle maker, the shoemaker, kings and queens and all the rest—not to mention their various occupations and adventures, the wisdom and fun and the bright outdoor world of which she gives gay panorama.

Then straightway from this fascinating company he finds his way among the interesting people that come to him out of the old folk tales. They are the woodcutter in his poverty and honesty, the spinner with task to spin gold out of straw, the tailor, the clever one, the brave one, or the kindly one, who, with his good wife made little coats for the elves on Christmas eve; the fisherman whose ambitious wife would be everything and ended by being only the fisherman's wife in her hut by the seaside; the stone cutter who tried being a rich man, a prince, the sun itself, a cloud, a rock, and was content at least to be but a common man, Hofus the stone cutter; the miller, jolly and poor; the greedy rich man, covetous of the poor man's sudden, hidden luck and his little hoard of happiness; those many poor men who

have "not one penny to rub against another" but who have three sons—or it may be seven—one among whom has the gift of achievement. Since "a bit off the poor man's cottage was the king's palace," with these common folk are mingling kings and queens and princesses of all kinds and ways and tempers: the princess who would not laugh, the princess who could not speak, and the princess whom no one could silence; the princess who was a shrew and the princess upon a glass hill, attainable only by him, the gifted one, who could ride up its steep sides; dearest among them, the princess who fell asleep at the prick of a spindle to sleep for a hundred years until the prince should come. Or is she the dearest? For there is that other, beloved of childhood and treasured in memory all one's life—the cinder maid with her pumpkin coach and the wonderful glass slipper whose revelations raised her from a place in the ashes to her rightful place on the prince's throne.

As interesting are those poor men's sons who throng the folk tales. The youth is usually the youngest son, without patrimony but with some trait of character whereby he wins his own. He may be the lad who will not lie, with only an honest penny, who will not tell his dream, who has a gift of merriment, a fiddle that sets all to dancing, a wonderful mind, a kind heart, or a courage that takes him to the land of the North Wind or to a world of giants and trolls with noses an ell long. Terrible creatures they are, but they surely come to their end thru the youngster—the tales call him Jack, or Boots, or Epsen—who is for them and their evil deeds the avenging righteousness that the youth "ruddy and of a fair countenance," who went out alone before the hosts of the enemy, with only his sling shot but with the favor of God upon him, was for that giant champion "whose height was six cubits and a span." Now here come others, queer folk: dwarfs, sturdy and uncanny, good fairies, bad fairies, sometimes in disguise, for one "never knows when he may meet a fairy." And here come all those gentle, friendly beasts with ways of their own like unto the ways of men, the clever Billy-Goats Gruff and those companionable musicians of Bremen, vain Chanticleer and sly Reynard, heavy Bruin, the gleeful little jackal and pawky Brer Rabbit. We would note, too, all those interesting things with life and personality: a kettle that skips, a coffee mill that grinds out herrings and broth, gold, or salt and will not cease from grinding there on the bottom of the sea; a stick that lays on of itself bringing justice to a thieving innkeeper; a spade digging all alone on the hill-side waiting thru time for the lad who has ears

to hear, a mind to wonder, a spirit to investigate, a faith that looks beyond the outlook of the present and keep him singing on his way to achievement of the impossible.

From companionship with all these in our procession out of the simplest old tales, what does the child on the highway of literature learn that he may keep always?

It is well that his first look at life is a joyous one, that he beholds the world a pleasant place "so full of a number of things," with people in it so interesting and wonderfully cheerful, that one "should be happy as kings." But it is not only kings; the common people have definite things to do, and they are the happy ones. They do not go aimlessly about but are on serious business bent. There is always a problem to solve, a task to achieve, how to get a flying ship, how to ride up a glass hill, how to dig a well out of the living rock in the king's courtyard, how to cut down a tree that shades his palace. No easy task, for "as soon as ever one chip of the oak's trunk flew off, two grew in its stead." The herd boy or the miller's son may come to wed the princess and share the kingdom because he can do what royalty cannot. In these tales, as in the New England Primer,

"Queens and kings  
Are gaudy things;"

so they are mostly in the background to give color and splendor and to be the means whereby recognition and honor come to honest merit. When the three sons of the woodcutter would set out to try their luck in the achievements the king had set, "their father hadn't a word to say against it; for even if they didn't get the princess and half the kingdom, it might happen they might get a place somewhere with a good master, and that was all he wanted." Among these people there is honor in honest toil. We turn from the unhappy King Midas, who would have all things changed into gold at his touch, to our picture of the clout in wooden shoes, whistling along the country road of a sunny morning—

"Work apace, apace, apace, apace,  
Honest labor bears a lovely face."

In the task that is set, whatever it be, what are the things that help and the things that hinder? One thing the tales show, wholesome to learn, is that nothing is too insignificant to be taken into account—no sorry animal, no poor beggar, wee creature, or inanimate thing—for luck may lie in a stick or stone or even a worn out shoe sole; that the rewards of the universe come to him

"Who loveth best  
All things both great and small"—  
for "all things near or far to each other linked"

are"; and that all things work together for the lad who is brave of heart and true of soul and listens to the song from out the heart of things. He achieves by common virtues. There is but half a loaf of bread left in the house; so the lad must go out to win his way. His father's words are ringing in his ears: "The world lies on the other side of the forest. Find your way to it and gain your living honestly." Foremost among these people are the virtues of honesty and humility, of kindness, constancy, and courage. For the tales show the struggle of the race in attaining these virtues, in making them to be the common virtues, an undying struggle against selfishness, greed, pride and cowardice. What is the meaning of the tale of the girl from whose lips fell pearls and diamonds and of the one from whose mouth came toads and reptiles, but the power of courteous, kindly speech? Hundreds of tales besides *Cinderella* tell of the power of gentle, unselfish ways. And as many there are that tell of the sturdy spirit, the brave heart, of constancy, and the courage of steady patient, endurance. It is always the stout hearted adventure that wins. "Only the coward says 'I dare not,'" say the tales of Finland. So the lassie may find the way to the castle that lies east o' the sun and west o' the moon, tho "there is no way to that place." Withal it is faith that wins—the believing spirit, open to the invitations of the world; faith in one's destiny, faith in the world and its creatures, faith in the power of the deed that is honestly done, faith in the sure victory of good over evil, faith in the vision of the ideal. Therefore the inevitable end, the satisfying conclusion of the whole matter: "And so Boots won the princess and half the kingdom." It is the imaginative folk tale way of saying what John Burroughs said in his lines—

"Nor height, nor depth, nor near, nor far,  
Can keep my own away from me."

Another thing the child learns from this company of folk tale people that he has companionship with. However bracing the winds that call for endurance, however hard the road that means patient going, there is also merry going and the way is alight with sunshine of humor. It is an old rhyme that says—

"Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,  
And merrily hent the stile-a,  
Your merry heart goes all the day,  
Your sad heart tires in a mile-a."

So, however impossible the task, there is no use in being sad about it, and cleverness does win, times out of mind. Brute force is no match for the nimble mind, and it is just as well to have a laugh by the way. Even the merry hearted noodles and clownish folk are good to meet because they have such radiant good na-

ture, do such foolish things, and do not in the least mind our laughing at them. Gudbrand on the Hillside would not, altho he swapped his cow for a horse, his horse for a pig, his pig for a goat, his goat for a sheep, his sheep for a goose, his goose for a cock, his cock for a shilling, and his shilling for a meal to keep himself from starving. For what mattered! since he kept the affection and faith of his good wife—and, besides, he won the wager. Perhaps that other foolish one, the husband who was to mind the house, would mind our laughter, but he should be laughed at anyway, for he was so foolish as to think that he did all the work worth while and his wife did not do anything; so, when they changed places for a day, he learned.

Also, whoever meets these plain people of the folk tales learns other practical things. He need go no farther than those shrewd old animal tales that taught early men sagacity and brought some of our proverbs into being, to glean a Benjamin Franklin kind of wisdom; from stupid old Bruin's harvest of carrot tops, not to make credulous bargains with sly Reynards; from that patient, thirsty crow old Aesop told of, to know that necessity is the mother of invention; from the foolish goat in the well to look before one leaps; from the calculating milkmaid not to count one's chickens before they are hatched; and from a certain wise father the bit of knowledge he taught his sons, in union there is strength. A sentence from *Talking Beasts* brings home to us the worth of such wisdom:

"Think of Socrates conning these fables in prison four hundred years before Christ, and then think of a more familiar picture in our own day—a gaunt, dark-faced, black-haired boy poring over a book as he lay by the fireside in a little western farmhouse, for you remember that Abraham Lincoln's literary models were *Aesop's Fables*, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, and the *Bible*."

The procession that our youth on the highway of literature is meeting is a well nigh endless one. So far, he has had only a far off look at the splendor and grandeur and royal dignity of it when the heroic and kingly come by. Like a part of great nature they loom on the horizon. Here comes Thor the Thunderer on his way to Giant Land; and here, Balder the Beautiful, gentle one of light in a dark land, to a heathen people prophetic of the Christ. Near him comes the shining youth, Siegfried, hero who is to slay the dragon of darkness with his sword of light and ride thru the flames up the mountain side to awaken, not a sleeping princess, but a war maiden from Valhalla, the

wise woman from Odin's Hall, then to ride down to the lands of men to work his work and fulfill his destiny. This part is a way heroic in which those figures move that embody in themselves the greatness, the nobleness, the humanness of races. So we shall see Beowulf slaying the monster and casting out terror from the land; the long-tried, royal Odysseus with his hero companionship; mighty Rustem of the Persians, bowed in grief upon the desert sand; the Irish Cuchulain with the hero light about him in death; Frithjof the Bold of the Viking Land; Hiawatha, fighting with Mudjekeewis or bringing home his bride thru the forest. They merge into another heroic group by right in any pageant of the world's progress to civilization—those figures of noble bearing that ride out from the lands of knightly romance in which all things have the glow upon them of the faith and aspiration of chivalry: Arthur and Lancelot, Bors, Gareth, and Tristram; Roland and Oliver; the Cid—all that group that wrought as gentlemen and Christian warriors to bring light and order into places of darkness and chaos. And, not far away, another—brave, too—under a leader who did knightly service in his merry way and sought to bring about social justice in a time of lawlessness—Robin Hood and his forest rangers.

What do they mean—from those mythical folk to these greenwood bowmen—for the youth who lives their adventures? Heroes they are in a great struggle still continued, the struggle between light and darkness, between the forces of good and the powers of evil, the struggle to subdue the world, to understand it, and to live happily upon it. What mean the old tales of the Giants and the Thunderer, of Beowulf, Odysseus and Hercules, of Hiawatha, but the struggle to overcome the terrors of nature, the terrors of the sea, and to become masters upon the earth? Each one means individual things: Odin the truth seeker, willing to sacrifice his eye for a draft of wisdom from the depths of earth; Odysseus the wise, master of circumstance, the eternal adventurer, whose lot was to share in all experiences to the utmost limit of human knowledge and endurance, yet whose hungry longing was for home and kindred; Lancelot, the knightly; Roland, the brave; Siegfried, the fearless one. Yet are they all such as he. From all lands he comes, this hero who knows not fear. To all times he belongs. Whether is peace or war, always is the need for a good fight, and the hero is he who knows not fear, or who, knowing it, is able to subdue it. Tales of these fearless ones and their heroic deeds must be treasured as long as men hold true the saying of Carlyle:

"It is an everlasting duty, valid in our

day as in that, the duty of being brave—the first duty for a man is still that of subduing Fear—. Now and always the completeness of his victory over Fear will determine how much of a man he is."

These hero tales must be treasured because they are hero tales. True as Carlyle's saying are George Eliot's words: "The greatest gift the hero leaves his race is to have been a hero."

Fellowship in this hero company means following with great words, with their great ideas and great inspirations. The youth who enters the circle of the Table Round and shares in the ideals of that king who was "true knight and perfect gentleman" must sense the meaning of the high word loyalty. If he serve with Gareth the hard vassalage of Arthur's kitchen in apprenticeship to knighthood, he must learn what Gareth learned, the power of buoyant courage and of dauntless faith. And if he go with Robin Hood upon adventure and rejoice to hear his bugle blast in time of need and to see that justice comes as it is due, he must know one meaning of democracy. Then, if he go with the merry band into the forest, from share in their danger to share in their laughter and lighthearted song, to dwell with them in loyal, happy fellowship, he must know the appeal of comradeship. Among these heroes is not one who was without a country. With our talk today of higher national honor, it is good to think of the hero Beowulf coming to the aid of a land in need and then going home to rule his people well and give his life at last for his people; of Cuchulain standing alone for Ulster against her enemies; of the boy David going forth alone to meet the giant champion of the Philistines; of Horatius asking, "Now who will stand on either hand and keep the bridge with me?"; of Sir Richard Grenville, fighting the gallant fight of "the one and the fifty-three." Are there any among these without the sense of race consciousness, the very passion of patriotism, who do not their great deeds for other than individual honor—for the honor of a race? Each stands out a hero because he embodies the feelings, the achievements of a race. From them the youth may discover that it is the man who serves another than himself—his chief, his country, humanity—who is able to do great deeds that live in the memory and fire the imagination of men.

As we set ourselves to the tasks of peace with hope for the day of brotherhood "that's coming yet," we still have need to read the record in heroic story of those who greatly said, "This is my own, my native land" not only from the days of old but in later verse and story of those who have wrought in ways of bravery and ideal sacrifice for the welfare of the people, who

have sought to build up a nation's life and to protect it daily in courageous, quiet ways of peace. For the youth of America—in our procession from literature—there should be fellowship with all who come out of America's story of patriotism in war and in peace, who express the ideals of her national life and the fulfillment of her purpose. They make a brave procession: that "far Discoverer" who "gave our world its grandest lesson: 'On! Sail on!'"—that exiled band of granite strength and all their Pilgrim story; those figures of romance or hardihood from out the old Indian life; those "embattled farmers that fired the shot heard round the world;" those pathfinders of our land and those pioneers of "resistless, restless race," who "took up the task eternal" and "died advancing on"; all those other upbuilders of our land who reveal its opportunity, as he who made his way among men from the tallow chandler's shop and the printing office to stand before kings, first statesman of a great free people; most of all that "kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man," whose life story expresses the hope and promise of our land; and all others that live in ballad, in anecdote of daily heroism, or in straightforward narrative of life endeavor, to maintain civic honesty and honor, or thru social undertaking or scientific search to better human living.

More than we can say is to be learned from the folk in this pageant of life in literature, for it is the endless, living panorama of our civilization. With those who still go thronging by is that company bound on pure adventure, hunter, explorer, and colonist, voyager on the high seas, and traveler in unknown ways, some out of the pages of the actual, others from the imagination: Leif the Lucky, Rolf of the Viking's Bow; peaceful Robinson Crusoe; even a blood thirsty pirate crew, for there is an eager boy among them, keen to go a-hunting treasure, and there are enough true hearted men aboard that things may come out right. There is great John Ridd, protecting his sheep thru the long winter, making his dangerous way among the fastnesses of the Doones and fighting his fight out in the quicksands, worshipping his beautiful Lorna and caring for his mother and sisters in his manful way. There is a New England boy with that strange captain in the quest for Moby Dick. We see those "captains courageous" of the plain cod fisheries; and the Labrador doctor of our own day carrying on the tradition of his race in heroic ways of peace. In this land of adventure we shall meet animal heroes: Kray, the Kootenay Ram, and Kotik, the White Seal, race heroes both; Bob, Son of Battle; Stickeen, comrade of John Muir on the Alaskan glacier, amid the awful grandeur of "God mak-

ing landscapes." Out of the pages of our growing realistic literature come those that express childhood's own life—their happy interests, their dreams and courage—the life of youth in many lands: the boy of the Nürenberg Stove, Master Skylark, Hans Brinker, Heidi, Rebecca rescuing the colors, and Huck Finn saving the negro Jim tho he should lose his soul. Out of old legend come the gentle Saint Francis, with his "friends in fur and feather," that proud king who learned humility, the proud lady of the Sunken City, and the old Dagda with his magic harp. In this procession, too, are those who have a place all their own, because they are of those who were to teach the whole world righteousness. We would see Abraham at his tent door, patriarch and first gentleman of his time; Joseph, dreamer and wise councillor; Moses and Gideon and David; Esther and Ruth; the familiar people of the parables—they come from the far away past to be real people in our real world today. And every year we would hear anew the tales and songs grouped about the night in Bible story of the angel's song of peace and good will.

They of this procession are a true and great democracy. Among them is no high and no low except with things of the spirit; no difference of place, or rank, or color. Companionship with them means experiences enlarging, broadly humanizing. What may it not mean for youth of outlook on life? Do they of this procession not carry with them the ideas of the human race thru all stages of civilization—the experiences of men and women, their imaginings, dreams and aspirations, the great truths for them? Since they come not only out of all time but out of all lands, from the old home lands of our fathers and mothers: England, France, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Germany, too; from Russia, Italy and the lands of the Orient—they bring the whole world together for us. Whoever shares in their life interests is becoming, in some measure, a cosmopolitan. What does it not mean, this opportunity of looking at the world from the point of view that this literature expresses—the ideally national and ideally racial, the largely humanitarian—that, whatever our political faith, we would have our standard today. The culture that all this means is culture of a broad and genuine kind; real culture because it has its roots in the homeliest things of common daily life, in the experiences of common folk in all lands and times; real culture, too, because it comes out of that which has been ideal in all civilization and looks to the ideal in all living.

And we have said nothing of the songs by the way, of poetry for poetry's sake and the richness from poetry for living; nothing of old

ballad songs—the "singing literature of the race at play but full of their life dreams"—that bring back the early life in another way than the fireside tales may; nothing of the lyrics of joy in the freshness and gladness of the outdoor world, the poetry of industry, of contentment in the day's round of work, the songs that give fresh impulse and widened outlook. Of a springtime morning it is good to hear

"Merry it is in the good greenwood,  
When mavis and merle are singing"—

or  
"While glow the heavens with the last step of  
day,"  
to watch the solitary flight of the waterfowl  
"through their rosy depths;"  
or on tumultuous days of storm, to be a comrade to the little sandpiper when

"Above our heads the sullen clouds  
Scud black and swift across the sky,  
Like silent ghosts in misty shouds

Stand out the white light houses high;"  
and it is good to repeat the poetry and sense the trust of the twenty-third Psalm. There are days for the merriment of a ballad tale like *The Diverting History of John Gilpin*, for the mystery of the Pied Piper's song or of True Thomas's journey thru the "mirk, mirk night" to fair Elfland; days for the adventure of

"Be it wind or weet, be it hail or sleet,  
Our ship must sail the faem;"

or the romance of  
"The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the  
purple moor,  
And the highwayman came riding, riding,  
riding,

The highwayman came riding, up to the old  
inn door;"

and days for the music of

"The splendor falls on castle walls  
And snowy summits old in story."

And all along are days for dauntless lyrics of faith and courage such as would lead one

"To set the cause above renown,  
To love the game beyond the prize,  
To honor, while you strike him down  
The foe that comes with fearless eyes;  
To count the life of battle good,  
And dear the land that gave you birth,  
And dearer yet the brotherhood

That binds the brave of all the earth."

From the time of the melodies of Mother Goose to the end of life, there should be poetry—poetry for its music, its imagination, its haunting thoughts that illumine the days.

There is need for a bringing back, if such a thing may be, of the story hour at home, the old time group around the reading table under the evening lamp, that much of this liberating life of literature may come amid home asso-

ciations; that the evenings at home may be more interesting than the movies or the life of the street, because of the heroic and happy and interesting life of the earth that is passing there. We have read that Theodore Roosevelt took forty-five minutes each day for reading with his children. From the delightful record of his *Letters* to them we may infer the pleasure of those reading times and what a father's comradeship in reading may mean. No story teller in school or library can make a tale live again for a child as a mother may in her home. What one mother's stories meant for her children we know from the lines of Anna Hempstead Branch—

"We had not dreamed these things were so  
Of sorrow and of mirth.

Her speech is as a thousand eyes  
Through which we see the earth."

It is good when the outlook that books may bring comes from the home, when from it as a centre the boundaries widen. "More books in the home"—for the interest of the rainy days, the shut in evenings, for all that books may give of widening life.

"There is no frigate like a book  
To take us lands away,  
Nor any courser like a page  
Of prancing poetry."

Books are of the luxuries of life that are its necessities. They enrich the inner living, contribute to the thoughts and dreams and ideals that are the spring of outward living, of all achievement whatsoever.

All the great liberalness of literature for youth that has come to us today is in keeping with our growing discovery of childhood, our discovery of the wonder and beauty of the child mind and child heart and child life, our loving appreciation of childhood for childhood's sake, and our desire to give childhood the richest, best of the world's inheritance. Cramped and limited and sombre was the world opened out to the child by his books in the old days; boundless is the world spread before him today by those who have mined in the world's wealth of story and brought all life thronging to meet and greet and lead him into life from the moment he begins his discovery of the world thru its literature. The world for him has widened as it has widened for his elders. Once in our land literature for childhood meant such rhymes as

In Adam's fall  
We sinned all.  
The idle fool  
Is whipped at school.  
Time cuts down all  
Both great and small.

Now it means a highway into life, each turn leading along fresh and interesting ways that the world has gone before—all that our pageant from literature has endeavored to set forth—the best of treasure from the whole world's storehouse.

## SIMMONS GRADUATES IN THE FIELD

THE annual "October letter" was sent to 52 Simmons women and up-to-date information is now available for 501 (96%). Seven of those not heard from are in Europe, Asia, and "the Islands of the sea."

A number have left library work for the present because of marriage, the needs of their families, or ill health. Some are on leave traveling, or are studying, but the statistics below are based on those in full-time positions.

Of holders of these positions, 455 have a salary range from \$2260-\$900, with only four persons below \$1200, and 176 (38.7%) earn from \$2000-\$4260, inclusive; 20.3% receive \$1980-\$1800, inclusive; 9.4% are below \$1500. The average for the group is \$1906.62, the median \$1800.

Of the 455, 444 have completed the one-year program of library science, and 400 have the Simmons B.S. degree including 215 with three academic college years, who have a salary average of \$1852.91, and a median of \$1800; and 185 with previous baccalaureate degrees, who have a salary average of \$1940.98, and a median of \$1800. This includes 47 members of the June 1927 class in their initial positions, salary average \$1530, median \$1500, range \$1200-\$2040.

Vacations ran from two weeks to five months; 52.6% had the usual "four weeks or a month"; 18.7% less than that; 28.7% more. In the geographical distribution 38 states are represented, and Washington, D. C., Porto Rico, Hawaii, Canada, France, Italy, China, Russia and India. New England has absorbed 171, of whom 120 are in Massachusetts, and New York has another hundred.

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## "STARVING THE LIBRARIES"

AFTER an experience of twenty-five years as a library trustee the outstanding fact impressed upon my mind is the small percentage of income that is spent for books. The constant tendency is to increase the overhead expenses and starve the library. I am speaking of the free town public libraries."—Bruce Murphy in the *Ontario Library Review*.

# AND NOW TO COSTUMES

BY FANNY T. TABER

*Librarian of Alabama State College for Women, Montevallo*

LIKE most college communities we are continually giving "stunts," fancy dress parties, plays, impersonations. This is a small town and most of the students and faculty are away from the home supply of discarded window curtains, plumes, buckles, and old clothes we need when we "dress up" for some part. The town people, after sad experience, have become unwilling to lend their heirlooms and their business suits, with the risk of having to wait indefinitely for the careless borrower to return them.

The library is of course the first place to go for ideas and plans for designing a costume. Pictures and descriptions of Cleopatra, Othello, Madonnas, foxes and fools, are forever being consulted. Naturally we are not only consulted for accurate information but for suggestions as to where to get the materials for realizing the costume. Our books inspired one to wish to represent their characters, and it was baffling to be thus crippled.

There had been attempts to collect costumes by the home economics and dramatic departments, but with no system of keeping track of them, these collections had not prospered.

Why should not the library lend a character costume as it would a picture of a character?

The college carpenter made a cupboard with two shelves at the top and a rod for dress hangers beneath. It opened with double doors like a wardrobe, and on the doors were hooks. The librarian had been lending a number of her old hats, dresses, etc., to the students. Various people handed over properties as soon as they heard of the cupboard: candlesticks, an old outing nightgown (Yes, for Lady Gregory's *Work House Ward*, and others), a dagger, a red tie. Next came whole costumes previously made to represent Little John or The Blue Boy.

These were cataloged, a subject card made for each article, the collection having been divided into three general heads: costumes, properties, and accessories. Hats and shoes are accessories, while harps, bells, pistols are properties.

A large card with the subject entry typed across the top was attached to the hanger for each article, on which the date and the borrower's name is noted when the article is removed.

The following notice appeared in the college paper:

## "HOW ABOUT BORROWING HATS FROM THE LIBRARY?"

"We are accustomed to borrowing books, pamphlets, clippings, pictures and various ideas from the library. Now they are starting another kind of lending—hats, dresses, candlesticks, etc. In time past we have worried so many people and ourselves when we wanted to turn a fox or an old gentleman for we had to ransack the campus and the wardrobes of our town friends to find costumes. So the library has begun lending costumes like books. For one week you may borrow any part of a costume you need, but if you keep it one day longer than a week you may have to pay a fine of twenty-five cents. For one week you may be Robin Hood, but after that you will simply have to be yourself or some other sort of animal. Of course the library has very few pieces of costumes to lend as yet, but it hopes that the collection will grow and be enjoyed. Everyone who has heard about it has been generous, handing over walking sticks, lace mantillas, queer hats and dresses, to be catalogued for the new cupboard."

This collection has cost practically no money and very little time and has already amply proved its usefulness.

## EXPANSION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WHILE the most notable of the events in the history of the Library of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1927, was its endowment with the large gifts and bequests reported at length in our last number, in any other year the completion and occupancy of new stack space ample for seven years' accessions would probably command first attention. The stack in the northeast court, completed last March, comprises fourteen levels or floors (decks) and exclusive of the lowest level has a capacity of 1,750,000 volumes of ordinary sizes and 50,000 folio volumes. The fiscal year added to the collection 136,422 volumes, making a grand total in the library of 3,556,767 volumes. Nearly 973,000 volumes were moved to the new stacks. For the first time the library's collection of rare books is properly housed, in the Rare-Book Room located on the top level in the central section.

One improvement in the service which is

urgently needed and not yet accomplished is the opening of the Smithsonian Division during the same hours as the main reading room. No scientific library in the District of Columbia is open after 4:30 p.m. or on Sundays and holidays. The calls for Smithsonian Division material presented by readers in the main reading room on evenings, Sundays, and holidays are increasing, as shown by statistics.

The number of volumes cataloged during the year was 93,500—accessions 78,917, recataloged 14,853 (1925-26, 80,856 volumes—accessions 80,107, recataloged 10,749). Recataloging was continued, remaining restricted to the unfinished sections of American and English literature, to material in the law collections, and miscellaneous remainders of other classes. The old printing arrears of 4,000 titles were worked off, altho a fresh arrear of some 2,500 titles accumulated from April to June. The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year was 88,319, of which 81,005 were new accessions. The portion of the library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 2,409,900 volumes. New York University and Rochester (N. Y.) University were among the seven new institutions adopting the Library of Congress classification. The number of subscribers to printed cards increased during the year from 3,715 to 4,009. The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1927, was 1,029,406, and the estimated number of cards in stock was about 72,058,420. A depository set was supplied to Emory University, Georgia, the depository meeting the cost of withdrawing and verifying the set (\$1 per thousand cards).

The Copyright Office did the largest year's business in its history with gross receipts of \$191,375. Registrations for the fiscal year numbered 184,000, and the total number of separate articles deposited was 299,963. The salary roll for the Copyright Office amounted to \$165,552; for the Library (all types of service) about \$865,000. Appropriations for Library and Copyright Office for 1928 are \$1,360,690, as compared with \$1,279,661 in 1927.

Two new publications should prove highly useful. As a means of interpreting the collection of official documents, the division has prepared *An Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere*. In addition to a brief account of the field, there is given an extensive list of the bibliographies themselves, including even collective indexes to sessional papers and price lists from government printing establishments. The Map Division published the first issue of an annual pamphlet entitled *Noteworthy Maps with Charts, Views, and Atlases*, a list of acces-

sions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, which is a continuation of the lists published in the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress from 1899 to 1925.

The Music Division, while prizing its newly acquired holograph scores of Schumann's Spring Symphony and Flotow's unpublished opera *Naida*, nevertheless regrets that its lack of an ample and permanent emergency fund prevented its acquiring more treasures, especially from the Heyer sale in Berlin. There it acquired only one item on which it submitted a bid. The number of accessions during the year is 15,050, or 397 more than the year before.

In anticipation of the celebration by the government of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington in 1932, the Division of Manuscripts has been gathering papers relating to Washington and his family. About 97 per cent of Washington's own writings are in the Library of Congress, and the other three per cent represent the goal to be reached. Where actual manuscripts are not available, photographs or photostat copies are sought.

### A. L. A. COMMITTEE TO WORK WITH THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

THE A.L.A. Committee to Co-operate with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has been reorganized, following council action at the Toronto Conference, and is now functioning under the chairmanship of Clara W. Herbert of Washington, D. C. To the original committee were added the chairmen, ex-officio, of the various committees and sections which have interests in common with the N.C.P.T. The executive assistant in library extension, Julia Wright Merrill, was made executive assistant to the committee. In connection with other field work she attends meetings of the N.C.P.T., and occasionally makes contacts with state associations, and is already acting as adviser in library extension for the N.C.P.T. Other members of the Committee are Sarah Askew, Trenton, N. J.; Ethel Berry, Minneapolis; M. S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. B. Lester, Madison, Wis.; Marion Lovis, Detroit, Mich.; Mildred Pope, librarian, Girard College, Library Philadelphia, Pa.; Annabel Porter, Seattle, Wash.; Mary S. Wilkinson, Baltimore, Md.; Harriet A. Wood, St. Paul, Minn.

The work of the committee for the past two years is reported in the A.L.A. *Proceedings* for 1926, page 373, and the A.L.A. *Bulletin* for July, 1927, page 136. The report of summer work made by the executive assistant

to the N.C.P.T. in September, when she attended the National Board meeting, has been prepared for publication. The first article on library extension appeared in *Child Welfare* for October. Others will follow.

Over thirty state library associations have appointed state committees to co-operate with the State Congress of Parents and Teachers. In other states some existing committee may be able to add this to other duties. State committees are writing to the A.L.A. Committee asking for suggestions for their work. These will be found on an enclosed sheet. From among them a state committee may find some that will fit its own situation.

## STUDY OF READING HABITS

A PRELIMINARY investigation of the habit of reading is being made by a Committee to Study the Development of Habits of Reading which held its first meeting in New York on December 13. The study aims to discover what it is in the experience of some persons which causes them to acquire and continue desirable habits of reading, and what is lacking from the experience of others which leaves them without such habits.

The preliminary study which is to be completed if possible within the next six months is to comprise a digest of the investigations of reading and related subjects which have a bearing on adult reading; case studies of three or four hundred adults representing various social groups to determine the influences which account for their reading interests or lack of them; and suggestions of additional investigations which will contribute to a clearer understanding of the general problem. These investigations will be made under the direction of Dean William Scott Gray of the University of Chicago, and the committee, appointed by the A.L.A. and the American Association for Adult Education (receiving thru the latter a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for its first year's work), consists of Dr. C. C. Williamson, Dr. Gray, Miss Effie Power, Dr. Henry Suzzallo, and Dr. Edward L. Thorndike.

## CERTIFICATION IN MINNESOTA

THE first step in the certification of Minnesota school librarians was taken in 1925 when a requirement of a year of professional training was set up for full time school librarians and those public librarians doing school work under contract between school and library boards. The second step was taken by the State Board of Education at their August, 1927, meeting when

the following additions were made to the certification rules (1) "The full time assistant librarian if performing professional, not clerical, duties, must be certificated by the State Board of Education as a school librarian." (2) "The part time or teacher librarian in districts having senior or four-year high schools, beginning with September, 1928, must have an indorsement issued by the State Commissioner of Education on the regular teacher's certificate. The indorsement shall be issued upon at least nine (9) quarter credits of professional library training." Ninety-six certificates and seventy-five endorsements have been issued to date.

The requirement in regard to school library collections and service was restated. It now reads: "Such library shall be organized so as to form a unified collection, housed in a central place, adjacent to but not a part of the study hall; or, if open to the public, preferably on the ground floor with easy access to an outside entrance and separate heating facilities."

## SOME PUBLICITY DEVICES

ON the opposite page are shown two effective book week exhibits which tell their own story. These were prepared by the Potter County Free Library at Amarillo, Texas, and by the Porter Library of the Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg.

Exterior views of six types of branch and an unusual interior view occupied about half of a page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently which, under a six-column heading, "Library Here Valuable to Business," told of information available at a moment's notice on everything from business rating to suggestions for naming the baby.

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An account of the work of Lucius H. Cannon, (1914 Wisconsin Legislative Course) is the feature article of Sunday Magazine Supplement of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. Half of the second page is a portrait of Mr. Cannon with the following legend: "Lucius H. Cannon, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library in the City Hall, at his desk working on his latest compilation, an exhaustive bibliography of bridges, viaducts and culverts, to be exhibited at the St. Louis Public Library until December 31." The article has as its title and sub-title: "The St. Louis Municipal Reference Librarian loves both Statistics and Poetry. Lucius H. Cannon really enjoys disinterring and co-ordinating dry facts and figures for use of city officials and others, and the job keeps him too busy to read the constitution of Missouri over the telephone." The article that follows is by Robertus Love.



VARIED POSTERS AND A FEW REPRESENTATIVE BOOKS CHOSEN BY POTTER COUNTY FREE LIBRARY



BOOKS A-PLenty AND CHAIRS FOR BROWSERS PROVIDED BY KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 1, 1928

IN THE library year 1927 the chief events centered in Great Britain, where the British Library Association held its semi-centenary conference at Edinburgh under the presidency of the Earl of Elgin, and an important step forward was made in the preparation and publication of the *Report* of the Departmental Committee on Libraries of which Sir Frederic Kenyon, principal librarian of the British Museum, was chairman. This report is likely to be so fruitful in the year 1928 that we print in this issue the summary with which Sir Frederic opened the excellent debate at Edinburgh, which developed such general approval of the main positions taken by the report. The Special Libraries meeting at Cambridge, marking the fourth year of the A. S. L. I. B., scored a success in its field second only to that of the larger gathering at Edinburgh. The annual conference of the American Library Association, as well as those of the Special Libraries Association and other groups, was held within the British Empire at Toronto, with an attendance rivaling that at the semi-centenary last year. The joint meeting of the California Library Association and that of the Pacific Northwest held in Oregon gave remarkable evidence of library development along the Pacific coast. The A. L. A. after dropping the non-renewals, has now clearly passed the 10,000 membership mark, approximately a quarter of this total being respectively of chief librarians, heads of departments and branch librarians taken together, and library assistants in general. Of trustees there are still less than three hundred, a field in which recruiting should be most fruitful but proves most difficult.

THE international situation assumed large importance during the year, a fruitful conference at Edinburgh following those at Atlantic City and Toronto, with the result that a permanent International Library Committee was definitely formed. The organization resulted from

the inquiries made by the American Library Association of the many national associations, and a Committee of Seven, headed by Dr. Isak Collijn of Stockholm will make the arrangements for an international conference, possibly to be held at Geneva in 1929 or 1930 and at different places every five years thereafter. There is also an international committee of experts appointed from Geneva as a feature of the League Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which has to some extent surveyed the field of future international library co-operation. The gift by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of two million dollars for an international library building at Geneva will afford a center for this work and possibly a home for the growing répertoire, now 13,500,000 cards, of the Brussels Institut and of other elements of international service. Mr. Bishop's work in the Vatican Library and the presence of librarians from the Vatican in America studying our methods promise results in Rome, where there is a proposal to start a library school at the expense of the national government. The first library congress in Mexico is likely to prove the precursor of important library development thruout Latin America, where a library school is talked of in Chile; and the Pan American Union conference, opening at Havana January 16th, has certain library subjects on its agenda. It is interesting to note that the *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union proposes to complete the series of papers on national libraries in Central and South America, of which those on Mexico and Honduras were printed some time since, and has in preparation an authoritative list of libraries thruout the South and the Central American countries. The plan of international exchange of librarians, advocated by Dr. Krüss at Atlantic City, has been initiated in the appointment at Dr. Krüss's own library, the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, of Mr. Mahlon Schnacke of the New York Public Library, a graduate of the Albany school. Exchanges of this sort with Latin America will be of first importance.

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PHILADELPHIA has now added to library buildings of first rank in the world its great achievement, the most modern and one of the most notable of central libraries. California has completed its State Library building at Sacramento for occupancy during the coming year; the citizens of Pasadena are enjoying the charm and facilities of its unique library building, and Los Angeles will add to its fine central library, opened in 1926, a library building for the southern branch of the University of California. The death of Henry E. Huntington has made operative his plan of making his great

library building and collection at San Marino a public library of national importance. In the South, Birmingham has opened its central library building, replacing that destroyed by fire, and Richmond has plans drawn for its half-million dollar public library. In Greater New York Queensborough has broken ground for its new central building, and the west wing of the Brooklyn Public Library has been stripped of its partial facing and progress made in completing this wing for occupancy within a year or two. Among college buildings, the outstanding feature is the progress on the great edifice for Yale University, and work is also under way in new buildings for Dartmouth College, Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., the College of the City of New York and Macon College, Ga., while Holy Cross College has completed its fine new building. Aside from the great Rockefeller gift for the international library at Geneva, there have been few important gifts or bequests for library buildings, but the gifts of Mr. Rockefeller and of Archer M. Huntington for the bibliographical and research facilities and for Spanish literature in the Library of Congress, and of Dr. Boody for the benefit of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library are fine examples of generosity in the working field.

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DEATH robbed the library profession of two A.L.A. past presidents, and one vice-president of outstanding achievement. N. D. C. Hodges, its twenty-fourth president, 1909-10, made his mark in the early part of his quarter century of service at Cincinnati by planning one of the most comprehensive of distributing systems, and Dr. Azariah S. Root, thirty-sixth president, 1921-22, and later also president of the Bibliographical Society of America, served Oberlin College for forty years and made himself widely known, especially in the bibliographical field. Electra C. Doren at Dayton will be remembered not only for her splendid work after the Dayton flood and her service on the A. L. A. Library War Service Committee, but thru the affection in which she was held by so large a number of professional friends, her successor being Paul N. Rice, chief of the Preparation Department in the New York Public Library. Another librarian of long standing and a noted bibliographer was lost in William Beer, for many years librarian of the Howard Memorial Library in New Orleans, a post now held by Robert J. Usher of the John Crerar Library. Notable retirements are those of Asa Wynkoop of the New York State Department of Library Extension, who did such excellent

work in the field of library extension as the able editor of *New York Libraries*, and of Robert Bliss, who served as executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission until the state reorganization of departments, when he became chief of the Library Extension Division. Charles S. Green retired from the Oakland Public Library after twenty-seven years of appreciated service in that city, to be succeeded by John B. Kaiser, who thus returns to the Pacific Coast, and George T. Clarke, for a quarter century librarian of Leland Stanford University, carries with him the respect and good wishes of the university and local community as he retires, to be succeeded by Nathan van Patten, who returns to the States from his post at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario.

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CHICAGO gains by the transfer of Dr. M. L. Raney from the library of Johns Hopkins University, to be succeeded there by John Calvin French, and of Prof. George A. Works from his post on the faculty of Cornell University, from which he was borrowed to make for the Carnegie Corporation a survey of college and library problems. Ann Arbor suffered a loss in the return, after a year's leave of absence, to his old post of Prof. Sydney B. Mitchell as chairman of the Library Training Department of the University of California. Washington University loses the excellent service of James A. McMillen, who becomes librarian of the University of Louisiana, to be succeeded at St. Louis by Winthrop Holt Chenery, who returns to his old post. Union College gives up Wharton Miller, to be librarian of Syracuse University and director of the Library School in succession to Elisabeth G. Thorne, his successor at Union being James Brewster, a recent Albany graduate. John Russell Hayes leaves the Library of Swarthmore College, to organize the new Friends' Library at this stronghold of Quakerism and is succeeded by Charles B. Shaw from the North Carolina College for Women. Harry Clemons returns, after some years' service in China at Nanking, to become librarian of the University of Virginia, in place of John M. Patton, retired, and is succeeded at Nanking by two Chinese graduates of the Wisconsin and New York State library schools, respectively, Kowh-Chuin Liu, and Siao-yuen Li. C. Seymour Thomson, after completing his work as director of the A. L. A. Survey, becomes assistant librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, and the long service of more than forty years of Miss Olive Jones at the Ohio State University Library has had happy recognition in her appointment as professor of bibliography in that institution.

GREAT gatherings, big buildings, generous gifts, leading librarians come to mind as the year's record is made up. But, after all, it is those who do their work quietly in thousands of libraries, small and great—librarians of branches, of children's rooms, of hospitals and like institutions, of rural communities, of

county systems, of schools, weaving their work into the pattern of the library picture—it is these to whom the great public come for education and inspiration, who mean most in the work of the library profession. Their work counts, if not their names. Thanks to these all from all the people.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

Estelle H. Ashcraft, 1923 Wisconsin, appointed high school librarian, Knoxville, Tenn.

Marion Brainerd, assistant librarian of the Maine State Library, has resigned her position and was married on December 8, 1927, to Robert Goff Stubbs, Forestry Department of Maine, at Augusta. Address: 2 Pleasant Street, Hallowell, Me.

Karl Brown, 1925 New York State, resigned his position with the New York Public Library to accept an appointment on the staff of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y., not that of the University of Rochester as recently reported.

Anne G. Browne, 1925 Pratt, librarian of the Montclair Normal School, has been appointed head cataloger at Wells College Library.

Annie Craigie, 1916 Simmons, is now librarian of the Edward Hines Jr. Hospital, at Maywood, Illinois.

Mary Coburn, 1919 Simmons, is doing research work on the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in New York City.

Grace W. Estes, 1916 Wisconsin, spent two months in the fall campaigning for a county library for Hunterdon County, N. J., under the auspices of the New Jersey Library Commission. She has now joined the staff of Akron Public Library as chief of the circulation department.

Beatrice Hager, 1924, is the compiler of *Investment of Trust Funds* published in the October *Bulletin of the American Institute of Banking*. Miss Billy Neal is joint-compiler.

Louise G. Hinsdale, 1898 Pratt, is doing special work in the library of the Institute of International Education in New York City.

Ruth Home, a graduate of the Ontario Library Training School and head of the High Park Branch of the Toronto Public Library, has joined the staff of the University of Toronto in connection with the Royal Ontario Museum.

Evelyn L. Matthews, 1917 Pratt, recently appointed consulting librarian for the Extension Division of the State Library at Harrisburg, Pa.

Margaret Nellis, 1920 Simmons, is now librarian of the School of Education Library, Boston University.

Dorothy Nunn, 1911 Simmons, appointed librarian of the Wallingford (Conn.) Public Library.

Lucile Palmer, 1921 Simmons, will succeed Mrs. Lucinda Spofford in January as librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library.

Louis Felix Ranlett, librarian of the Millennial Library, Fairhaven, Mass., is the author of *Let's Go!*, a personal narrative of the war, published this fall by Houghton Mifflin. The *Boston Herald* in reviewing the book said, "Here is a chronicle of the war as authentic as *Fixed Bayonets* in its reflections of personal experiences and at the same time it has all the glamour of *Chevrons*. . . . It is one of the most satisfying, most faithfully human war books that we have read."

Gertrude Robson, 1909 Simmons, has been appointed associate chief of the Order department of the Boston Public Library.

Emilie W. Röd, Children's Courses, 1926 Western Reserve, is now head of the music department of the Public Library, Bergen, Norway.

Mrs. Lucinda F. Spofford, 1910-11 Simmons special, librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Robbins Library, Arlington.

Theresa C. Stuart, formerly director of the Bureau of Library Extension of the Maine State Library, appointed assistant librarian to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Marion Brainerd.

Elizabeth J. Sherwood, 1916 New York Public, is re-cataloging and organizing the Public Library at Penn Yan, N. Y.

The older librarians will take pleasure in knowing that the young daughter of Dr. Charles K. Linderfeld, who resigned the librarianship of the Milwaukee Public Library and the presidency of the A. L. A. in 1892 and removed to Paris, is now Mrs. Anna L. Fisher, who has been designated by the Iraq government, after her excellent service at the Metropolitan Museum and war service abroad, to take charge of welfare work in Mesopotamia, with headquarters at Bagdad.

## CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE first *Annual Report* of the director of the Columbia University School of Library Service just published reviews the principal events in the establishment of the School at Columbia and the transfer of the New York State and the New York Public Library library schools to Columbia.

WITH the turn of the year appears the eagerly expected study of *College and University Library Problems*, a study made by Professor George A. Works for the Carnegie Corporation. The study is published by the A.L.A. in a limited edition which will be distributed by the Headquarters Office. No copies are to be sold.

THE *Ontario Library Review* plans to publish in every number one, two or three brief sketches about Canadian writers and their work, if suitable manuscripts can be obtained. The object is not to publish evaluations but "to present appreciations that will give the library field a more intimate acquaintance with our own writers."

"STUDY this book" is the opening—in heavy type—of the first editorial in the current *Ontario Library Review*, and like unto it in urgency is the close: "Do please, study this book." Between lie two columns explaining the genesis of the book: *Circulation Work in Public Libraries*, by Jennie Flexner of Louisville, published by the A. L. A., which will be reviewed in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

CHALMERS HADLEY's *Library Buildings, Notes and Plans*, published by the A.L.A. in 1924, has been translated into Czech and adapted for the use of library authorities in Czechoslovakia by Ladislav Jan Zivny, supervisor of public libraries for the Czechoslovakian Republic. Illustrations are reproduced and the bibliography is enriched by the inclusion of many items of no interest to the English-speaking readers for whom Mr. Hadley intended his book. (Prague: Government Publishing Office, 1927. 71p., plates. Cz. cr. 28.)

BASED on general demand, rather than upon the intrinsic values of the plays themselves is the selection made by Ida Ten Eyck Firkins, reference librarian of the University of Minnesota, for her *Index to Plays, 1800-1926*, a compilation well calculated to save time in locating plays for class work, for club study, or for general readers. Limiting herself for practical reasons to collections and other publications

readily accessible, Miss Firkins has still included 7872 plays by 2203 authors, published separately, in collections, or in some ninety periodicals. The plays are entered in two parts, an author index and a title and subject index. (New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1927. \$2.)

THE December *Architectural Forum* is a special library and museum reference number containing much of value to librarians facing the problem of building. Practical authoritative articles are contributed by Edward L. Tilton, on "Library Planning"; by Arthur E. Bostwick on "The Librarian's Idea of Library Design" and by Samuel H. Ranck on ventilating and lighting library buildings. The articles are fully illustrated with plans and photographs. Following the library section comes a similar series of articles on the museum, contributed by Lorimer Rich, Charles G. Loring, Henry W. Kent, Meyric R. Rogers and Charles A. Platt.

AIMING to include titles of books that might be of general interest for both recreational and required reading, the *List of Books for a High School Student's Reading* is a compilation of books of general use in all departments of the School. A committee consisting of at least one member from every department advised with the librarian, Sarah M. Findley, in drawing up preliminary lists and these, in mimeograph form were used during a school year and proved successful enough to warrant publication in pamphlet form. The arrangement is by classes, "Character Development Books" having the honor of first place, after which come departments and their books—English, History, Home Economics, etc. A number following the title indicates in which high school year the book ought to be read and the inclusion of call numbers simplifies for students the independent finding of books. A usable list is this, which will probably be much in demand. (Lakewood, Ohio: High School, 1927. 40 p.)

A GUIDE TO HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES compiled by Edith M. Coulter, reference librarian of the University of California and assistant professor at the School of librarianship, is subtitled a critical and systematic bibliography for advanced students. It is not intended for the specialist but aims to include the historical bibliographies of printed material that the American college or university student may have occasion to use. Emphasis is placed upon the literature of modern history and in that class

upon the United States. A useful feature is the chapter on current bibliography, and a full index facilitates the use of the classed lists. (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press. 1927. 104 p.)

IN an excellent little pamphlet, *The Trustee and His Library*, published by the American Library Association (Chicago, 1927) for 40c. an attempt is made to state the consensus of opinion among trustees and librarians on the various problems that confront the library trustee. Intelligently and skilfully handled, the discussion occupies but twenty-one pages outlining: Problems confronting trustees, the theory of lay boards, how trustees are chosen, organization of a board, meetings, committees, qualifications of trustees, responsibilities, the library fund, selection of the librarian and of assistants, civil service, salaries, planning of library buildings, distribution of funds, book selection, buying the books, the small library, and checking results.

This presentation is enriched by a one page reading list of books and articles in journals and bulletins relating to the trustee.

A BOOK that ought to prove of great value to library classifiers who are called upon to place zoological genera correctly is *Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum*, begun by F. E. Schulze (of *Das Tierreich* fame) and others, and continued, after his death, by K. Heider and R. Hesse. The publication of the book under the auspices of Die Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, was begun in March 1926 and by October 1927 the 7th part had appeared thru Cornel.

This is a monumental work, of folio size, with three columns of genera on each page, alphabetically arranged, and in clear type. The information given consists of the genus, by whom named, with exact citation of printed description, followed by the phylum and order to which the genus or subgenus belongs; in the case of *Insecta* this division is carried down to the family. By using this book in conjunction with the tables and index of the third edition of the Zurich *Conspectus* it is almost always possible to classify a genus without reference to other authorities. In some cases, however, as, for example, in *Pisces*, the division is not carried below the sub-class, so that further investigation is necessary. When the book is completed it will prove a valuable library tool.—G. O. K.

THE booklet, *Books and Men*, by Emily Van Dorn Miller, effectively illustrated with line cuts is published by the American Library Association (Chicago, 1927). Neat and attrac-

tive typographically, it opens with a general discussion of the place of the public library in American life and develops into a brief history of the library in this country from its inception by Benjamin Franklin and his book-loving friends, and the establishment of the first free public library in Salisbury, Connecticut, thru the founding of the American Library Association in 1876, and its growth. Outlining the Carnegie Corporation's grants it comes to that corporation's contribution of one million dollars to the endowment fund for developing the Association's present program and explains the need of two million more, putting forward the reasons why men of means should back an institution which is helping the nation to higher intellectual and ethical levels. There is a summary at the end of the more immediate needs of the Association given in figures of annual income and endowment.

WITH help from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust the Royal Colonial Institute is about to undertake a catalog of its library relating to the overseas portions of the British Empire and to problems of colonial administration generally, both British and foreign. As brief biographical particulars of authors will be included it should form a useful biographical reference work.

The Library contains nearly 200,000 books and pamphlets and is particularly rich in works of history, economics, and ethnology; a special feature of the collection is a large number of official publications including blue books, departmental reports, reports of commissions and committees, parliamentary proceedings, and statutes and legal proceedings.

The catalog will have, in addition to an author index and an index to general subjects, sections on the British Empire generally and geographical divisions (the most important section of the catalog); on biography; voyages and travels; societies' publications; botany, agriculture, and vegetable products; zoology and animal products; mineral products; America and American colonial history; the war of 1914-18; portraits; title entries and periodicals; and official publications.

Owing to the support of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust it will be possible to sell the catalog at much below cost price. Enquiries may be directed to the Royal Colonial Institute, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, England.

THE Library Staff of the University of Washington has compiled a list of the publications of the university which forms the *Bulletin* for October 15, "General Series" 210.

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

*This department for our two January numbers is devoted to reports of progress in 1927, based principally on reports sent by the various State Library Commissions. Reports from several states, received too late, will be given in our next number.*

### MAINE

LAST year there was much activity in Maine relating to establishment of new libraries, reorganization of libraries already established and the erecting of new library buildings.

A tendency is evident, in very small places, to combine the high school library and the public library. Two years ago this was done with success in Charleston. It is now in progress in the towns of Lee, Strong, East Millinocket and Stratton. In each case the school has taken the leading step but received co-operation from the townspeople.

Another especially important movement is the increasing tendency on the part of small towns, having no libraries, to take advantage of the generous law which enables them to receive the benefits of those libraries already established in other towns near-by. This involves the county idea, somewhat, but might perhaps be more correctly called grouping, since, in Maine, it is impossible to observe county lines.

There have been, for some years, several places where an adjoining town contributes from taxation funds to a town having a public library. Moose River Plantation contributes for the use of the Jackman Public Library; Porter to the Kezar Falls Village Corporation for the use of the Kezar Falls Village Library; Newcastle to the town of Damariscotta for the use of the Damariscotta Library; and, until recently, when the two towns united, Foxcroft to the town of Dover for the use of the Thompson Library.

Recently this movement is working with renewed vigor in the towns which surround the city of Gardiner; Randolph and Farmingdale, both closely connected with the city; Pittston and Dresden, more distant and only recently added, making five communities enjoying the benefits of one well-organized library.

### MASSACHUSETTS

A NEW feature of library service in this state takes the form of lecture courses on library work arranged by the Division of Public Libraries co-operating with the Division of University Extension. They are open only to librarians and library assistants actually employed in public, school or private libraries.

Those passing the examination given at the end of each course receive a University Extension certificate. At present these courses are held at the Boston Public Library and are therefore available only to librarians living within commuting distance of Boston. Enthusiasm over these lectures has brought a suggestion that they be repeated in other cities and, if possible, this will be arranged in 1928.

The first course consisted of twelve lectures on children's books, their beginning and development, given by Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children, Boston Public Library. Ninety were enrolled, representing sixty-two public and nine school libraries. The second course, on reference books and their use, was given by Barbara H. Smith, librarian of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library in Gardner. Sixty-three are enrolled, representing twenty-nine public and five school libraries.

A further synopsis of the libraries listed in these two courses shows some interesting figures. Sixteen cities and thirty-three towns have been represented thru their public libraries, and seventeen of these towns have a population of less than 10,000. The librarians of these small towns and villages have thus been able to secure for the two dollar fee for each course a knowledge of children's and reference books which must be of very great service to them and to their public, and which most of them could not have gained in any other way as they cannot afford the time or the money to attend a summer library school.

New library buildings include the Westfield Atheneum and branches in Watertown, Brookline, Lawrence, Newton Centre and Auburndale (Newton). The old building at Andover has been most successfully remodelled and a children's room added.

In connection with library work with the foreign-born, the Massachusetts Library Club, thru its committee on work with new Americans, has sponsored a sectional meeting on the cataloging of foreign books; a joint meeting of librarians and Americanization teachers to review new books on immigration and allied topics; and the formation of an affiliated committee to review and report upon new French books suitable for library use. Three city libraries, Springfield, Northampton and Fitchburg, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries have held round

table meetings for librarians on work with aliens in their regions. Exhibits of material illustrating the art and folkcraft of immigrants have been arranged at six libraries. The Boston Public Library has had an exhibit of beautifully illustrated foreign books as part of a folkcraft display.

### VERMONT

A continuance of the building activity which marked the year 1926 among Vermont libraries was noticeable in 1927. Irasburg's brick building has been completed and occupied; Castleton library has an attractive brick building under construction; a new building is to be presented to West Rutland; and Barton has plans for a new building under way. Brattleboro has equipped a children's room in the basement, meeting a great need. The Orwell library building has been rebuilt inside, has new heating and lighting installed, and is to be organized.

Up-to-date charging systems and card catalogs have been installed and other organization has been done in six libraries. Summer school brought an average attendance, and fine enthusiasm was shown by those present.

The most noticeable feature in the work of the Free Public Library Department was the great increase in demands from summer camps for good reading, talks, and information on various subjects. A new bookwagon was presented by the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs to replace the old one.

The flood of November completely ruined the books in the Waterbury, Johnson, West Hartford, and Free Public Library Department libraries, and ruined probably more than half of those in the Montpelier library. Reconstruction is now under way.

### NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY now has nine county libraries, fourteen township, and 279 local libraries. County libraries were voted in by large majorities in Hunterdon and Mercer County during the year. Township libraries were established in Teaneck, Woodbridge and Pequannock Townships. Municipal libraries were voted in at Linden and Hohokus and nine association libraries were established.

Buildings have been erected at Bloomfield, Teaneck, Jersey City and Bradley Beach. During the year 61,789 special loans were sent out, as well as 2954 traveling libraries.

A summer school was held with one hundred pupils in nine courses. Two library extension

classes are being conducted with 105 pupils. The number of high school libraries has reached sixty-one, in addition to the branches of the county libraries in high schools. Exhibits showing library service have been held by the Commission at twenty-nine different places during the year with a total attendance of 32,847.

### VIRGINIA

FOR THE year 1927, Virginia can report notable progress in all matters relative to the development of library service thruout the state. Several small public libraries have been organized in towns and villages and are being well patronized. At Cape Charles a library building has been purchased and the library moved in. On May 27, 1927, the Northampton Memorial Library was dedicated to the memory of those from Northampton County who died in service during the World War. Urbanna in Middlesex County has established a free public library. Among the cities, Staunton has accepted from the Y.M.C.A. a splendidly equipped library of about 8,000 volumes and opened it on November first as a free public library, with financial support from the city and a trained librarian in charge. Danville also was the recipient of a very valuable library of about 10,000 volumes and equipment, from the Danville Library Association. The city made an appropriation of \$7,500 to maintain it as a free public library. It is housed in its own building and has a trained librarian and staff. In Richmond a site has been selected and the plans drawn for the new \$500,000 building for the Public Library, a gift of Mrs. Sallie May Dooley, as a memorial to her husband, Major James H. Dooley.

There is also marked improvement in the county situation. Mathews County has collected funds for a memorial library building and is collecting funds for books. Northampton and Accomac are asking for support from the counties for the establishment of a bi-county library for service on the "Eastern Shore." Other counties are interested in the establishment of county libraries and have been in correspondence with the extension division.

The number of traveling library units from the extension division has increased proportionately. For the year ending in June 1927, 178 more libraries of 50 volumes each were sent out to the small communities, libraries and schools than for the year before. The division has engaged in much publicity for the development of interest in libraries. A large number of pamphlets on library organization, campaign material, posters, etc., have been sent out. Much

of this has been used in local library campaigns for newspaper publicity. Eight exhibits relative to library work were placed at educational meetings. Visits have been made by the head of the extension division to most of the libraries in the state and talks made before city councils, library committees, and parent-teachers' associations in the interest of library development.

A marked interest in standard libraries for high schools is evident and many of the schools have established excellent libraries with whole or part time librarians. In Richmond, the public library employs a schools' librarian, who has charge of libraries loaned to the grade schools and the junior high schools of the city.

The Virginia Library Association has held two successful meetings, one in May and the other during the educational convention in Richmond in November. At Hampton Institute Library School, an institute for colored librarians was held, from March 15th-18th. This meeting was probably the first of its kind in the South and was very largely attended.

There have been several surveys of library activities in the state made during the past year. One, made by the extension division, gives the statistics in income, volumes, circulation, etc., of the public libraries, fee libraries, college and preparatory school libraries and city high school libraries. Dr. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia prepared several articles on the library situation in Virginia for the University of Virginia *News Letter*. These created considerable interest in library conditions in the state. He has also prepared a survey of the library situation in Virginia for the educational survey commission, appointed by the Governor to investigate and to recommend improvements in the educational facilities of the State.

## NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA has had no outstanding library development in 1927, but rather a steady upward trend. The North Carolina State Federation of Women's Clubs has adopted library extension as one of its major activities for this year; and a Library Day to be observed by each club has been planned by the Library Extension Committee of the State Federation. Rotary, Chambers of Commerce, Kiwanis, Lions and other civic clubs are taking active interest in local libraries. The newspapers in news columns and editorials have taken cognizance of library affairs more than ever before.

The General Assembly of 1927 amended the public library law so that the provisions of the law would be applicable to the counties as well as to cities and towns.

An act was passed to submit to the citizens of Concord a bond issue of \$60,000 for a library building and books. The election has not been held.

There has been no county library established under the new county law, but county boards of commissioners continue to make appropriations. Buncombe County in August 1927 joined the list of those counties providing library service for the rural citizens. The Stanley County Library was opened August 1st. The appropriation for this had been made in 1926, but the opening was unavoidably delayed.

The George Moses Horton branch for negroes of the Carnegie Library of Winston-Salem was opened in February, and the Asheville Negro Library was opened early in the year with an independent negro board. Hospital work was inaugurated by the Greensboro Public Library.

Durham, Gastonia, Henderson and Hickory report improvements in their buildings which make the libraries more comfortable and attractive. Tryon reports a new reading room a gift of Mr. James Holden in memory of his father and mother. Lenoir-Rhyne College at Hickory was burned early in January. By gifts and purchase a book stock larger than the original has been attained.

Both elementary and high schools are working on the organization of libraries. The services of the library commission were organized as scheduled weeks ahead, and the demand for school librarians increases. A school library section was organized and admitted as a department of the North Carolina Education Association at its annual meeting.

Library exhibits were sent to the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and to county fairs. The course in children's literature at the University of North Carolina Summer School was given by Jessie Gay Van Cleve, specialist in children's work with the A. L. A.

Plans for the new library of the University of North Carolina are being carefully considered. The library will cost \$625,000 which includes equipment. Plans for Duke University library are under way and will be completed soon.

## GEORGIA

FOR at least another two years Georgia must stand with the small group of states still without adequate county library laws, owing to the fact that the 1927 Legislature failed to enact this piece of legislation during its biennial session. The measure passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote, but was caught in the jam of the last few days' sessions in the House.

Early in the year the Georgia Library Commission issued its sixth report, the first biennial

report, following the fifth annual report for the year 1924. The number of public libraries included in this report showed an increase of seven, and the number of club, association and subscription libraries numbered seven more than previously, so that fourteen new libraries are actively serving their communities and providing free book service for 45,629 additional citizens of the state. Total appropriations for support of the public libraries of the state showed an increase for the year of \$18,170, while the increase in circulation in these libraries reached 118,785 volumes.

The work of the Library Commission is increasing at a rapid rate. The book collection has been doubled since 1924, while since that time the circulation of books from the commission office has more than trebled. Early in the year Wesleyan College at Macon announced the gift of a library building as a part of the new college plant being established at Rivoli, a suburb. The library building is now under construction at a cost of \$100,000, the gift of Judge John Slaughter Candler of Atlanta, as a memorial to his mother and father. The building is of red brick, Georgian Colonial in style to harmonize with the other buildings on the campus. On the main floor is located the general reading room, which seats about 200. One end of the room is given over to periodicals and the other to reference books. The librarian's office is on this floor, also a small work room and the book stacks which extend to a mezzanine floor above. The book capacity is 75,000 volumes. The basement contains another small reading room with a seating capacity for 30 students, in which will be kept the bound periodicals; a large work room; lavatories, etc. This is the second handsome library building in the state to be given by a member of the Candler family, the Asa Griggs Candler Library at Emory University having been a gift from Asa G. Candler, Sr., in 1925.

Unusual interest in library buildings has been shown in various parts of the state. At Augusta there is a plan on foot to remodel the old Richmond Academy building and convert it into a library to house the Young Men's Library Association library of that city. This building is an outstanding local landmark, built almost a century ago, and several generations of citizens have received their education within its walls. In October a campaign was started to raise funds by local subscription for remodeling, and already several thousand dollars have been raised. The Brooks County Library at Quitman is about to complete its building fund, on which the members of local women's organizations have been working for years. A county fair conducted by these organizations last fall

netted \$500. The 20th Century Club library at Tifton has owned a lot for many years, the gift of the late Judge H. H. Tift, upon which it was planned to erect a library building in combination with a club house for the 20th Century Club. Recently the business men of the town raised, by public subscription, \$10,000, which will enable the building to be started at once. Plans for the building have been drawn and accepted some time ago. Young Harris College recently announced completion of a new library building. This is one of the schools located in the North Georgia mountains, planned especially for the education of the boys and girls of that section. It is located twenty miles from any railroad. It is proud to number among its graduates some of the most prominent men of the state.

In October the Washington Memorial Library at Macon opened a separate children's department in the children's room on the ground floor of the building, with a trained children's librarian in charge.

The Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, affiliated with Emory University, was classified as a graduate school by the Board of Training for Librarianship in March 1927. In June the first class made up entirely of college graduates received their certificates from Emory University at the general graduating exercises held for all schools of the university. This class numbered fifteen. Twenty-two students enrolled in September 1927 for the present year's course, and the annual appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation was increased to \$10,000, \$2500 of which is a special fund for equipment. The Library Institute of the library school and Emory University, under the auspices of the A. L. A., and financed by the Carnegie Corporation, was held July 25-August 5, 1927, at Emory University. Thirty-seven librarians from eight Southern states registered for the full course, and in addition the members of the staffs of the various Atlanta libraries were in attendance. The outstanding success of this first institute of its kind, ever held in Georgia, is distinctly an "event" of which due notice should be taken.

#### ALABAMA

ON April 11, 1927, the new Birmingham Public Library was opened to the public. It consists of four floors, mezzanine and basement. The library has a capacity of about 400,000 volumes. There are forty-four staff members ranging from the head librarian to the janitor. It is described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15, 1927.

Ground has been broken and the work is going forward on the new building for the pub-

lic library at Mobile, which will probably be opened to the public during the coming year.

Calhoun County now has a county library system under the state law. This work is being carried on thru the Carnegie Library at Anniston, by a county library board of which the probate judge and the county superintendent of education are *ex-officio* members, and three other appointive members. The book truck is very popular.

The Alabama State Department of Archives and History, which for twenty years has conducted a statewide traveling library system, is co-operating with the state department of education in an effort to set up a traveling library system in every county in the state. The first step in that direction was the distribution of the books in the state collection among the counties.

### MISSISSIPPI

INTEREST in free library service in Mississippi shows a steady growth. This is particularly true of the various women's clubs. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Congress of Parents and Teachers and the State Library Association are creating sentiment in favor of a legislative appropriation for the support of the library commission and for strengthening of the present county library law so that boards of supervisors may be permitted to make more liberal appropriations for the support of free library service for the entire county. There are 14 counties in which the county supervisors are co-operating to give free service to the entire county.

The annual meeting of the state library association was the most largely attended and perhaps the most helpful ever held in the State. There are 30 public libraries, most of them inadequately supported. The greatest immediate need is a trained worker to carry on the work of the library commission. As soon as funds can be secured and a worker employed the cause of free libraries in Mississippi is due to make rapid progress.

Coahoma County is the only county in which a book-truck is operated. The public library of Clarksdale owns a truck and is carrying books to the people.

### LOUISIANA

IN Louisiana the year 1927 will go down in library history as the year of the Great Flood, and will always bring to mind a small wooden building with boats of all descriptions anchored to the front porch, and small boys and other venturesome patrons getting armloads of books to supply each member of the family and the

neighbors and then paddling away to all corners of Richland. It was the only institution or business in the town to keep open to the public thruout the flood with the exception of one drug store not reached by the water. The books were removed from the lower shelves and stored in the attic, but the front room of the old dwelling, ordinarily used as school and library, maintained a cheerful fire on the hearth and a cheerful spirit of service for both of which the librarian was responsible, and which is bringing results thruout the northern part of the state, for several neighboring parishes are seeking ways and means of securing a library just like that of Richland. In December the gift of a new home for this library was announced to be built on a site provided by the school board in the heart of the heart of the town, and a small brick building, modern in plan and equipment, will be erected.

This parish was selected as the demonstration parish for Northern Louisiana by the Louisiana Library Commission when it undertook to conduct two parish library demonstrations in the State, but as the roads, so long under water, were impassable for many months, it has been impossible to complete this demonstration. Jefferson Davis Parish in southern Louisiana completed its six months demonstration in July, proving the value of such efforts conclusively to the Commission, even if the tax for continuing failed to carry, due to the depression thruout the state following the flood.

One-third of the parishes of Louisiana were under flood water resulting in loss of homes, of crops, of cattle, and many of the school buildings were washed completely away, so that the reconstruction program required resources from both the state funds and the Red Cross. The Carnegie Corporation very generously extended support on the present basis for two years more.

The summer school library course given at the university had a smaller attendance than usual, due to the fact it came at the time of the flood, and it was noteworthy that more than half of those in attendance came from other states. Miss Conner of Pittsburgh and Miss Carnes of Macon, Georgia, were the instructors in charge of the course.

### OHIO

To keep the Ohio State Library open without money and to safeguard its property until the general assembly convenes and makes financial provision for the resumption of its local and state-wide activities was the problem assigned to C. B. Galbreath, the present state librarian, last July, after the library had

ceased to function on June 30, the result of Governor Donahey's action in vetoing its entire appropriation. The general or main library has been opened to the public and books are sent to libraries and patrons in different parts of the state, Mr. Galbreath announced in a statement made to the Ohio State Library Board on December 6th.

Volunteers have come forward to assist him without pay, in the belief that the next legislature will compensate them. The Traveling Library has been open since the first of August and has already issued more than 33,000 volumes, about half the number issued in any previous year. Present indications are that this division will issue at least its full quota of volumes within the year. The Legislative Reference Division has not yet been reopened, but a former employee is taking care of the correspondence and is filing papers and periodicals. Nothing has as yet been attempted in the resumption of the work of the Library Organization Division. Arrangements have been made to continue the magazine and newspaper subscriptions from appropriations for the biennium immediately prior to July 1, 1927. This was permitted since these subscriptions are usually paid in advance, and in this instance funds for this purpose were encumbered under date of June 30, 1927. The state auditor is engaged in making an inventory of the books and other property of the library. For convenience of access and better preservation of the newspaper files in the Ohio State Library Mr. Galbreath recommends their transfer to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

### INDIANA

THIS was legislative year in Indiana. A certification bill failed, but additions to the regular library law increased the powers of the board, authorizing the purchase of property, buildings, etc., the issuing of bonds and creation of sinking funds. County board members had their terms made three years. A new budget bill requires that all budget items as given in tax notices shall be strictly adhered to or the opportunity for taxpayers to protest must be given before making any changes. A bill for a state library building failed.

The organization of high school libraries has been active.

Lafayette dedicated the new \$100,000 Albert A. Wells memorial building, the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Wells of Indianapolis. Andrews has a \$7,000 building, the money for which was raised and the support continued by the Woman's Library Club. Gary opened the new \$35,000 Tolleton branch and Ft. Wayne added two new branches—Richardville and Tecumseh.

Eleven district meetings were held by the Indiana Library Association with an attendance of eight hundred.

### MICHIGAN

A REVIVAL of interest in libraries has shown itself in every section of the state. Steps are being taken to start libraries in Berkley, Brighton, Chesaning, Gregory, Port Hope, Norway, Rockford, and Eaugatuck. Association libraries have already been organized in Dexter, Hopkins, Orion, Ortonville and Reading. At the last spring election, the association libraries of Ithaca, Imlay City, Grant and Clare were voted tax support, and the Brown City Woman's Club Library was given a city appropriation by the council. During the last year township libraries in Buchanan, Farmington, Highland, Ontonagon, Portland, Tekonsha, and Three Oaks, have been stimulated to new activity either thru reorganization or refinancing.

A new \$175,000 library building has been opened at Birmingham. A beautiful memorial library has been erected in the school district of Hartland. This building, a gift of the Crouse and Tremaine families of Cleveland, is unusual as it has been built as an adjunct to a consolidated rural school and stands almost in the open country. Kalamazoo has a new and unusual branch building in the Portage district. Traverse City also has a branch library under construction.

Holly has been given a new library building, by one of its former citizens. The building was formerly a bank, and \$2000 accompanied the gift to put the building in shape for library use. Niles Public Library has just received a legacy of \$7000 from a colored woman who had worked in Niles many years and used the library every day. Oxford Township library, which attained its full legal existence last spring, has received \$1500 and accrued interest from the Christian Slayton Library Corporation of Oxford. The Angell school library of Ann Arbor has received \$512 from the Parent-Teachers Association for the purchase of books for the school. The Flint Public Library has received a gift of \$500 from Philip Catsman. The Grand Rapids library reports two outstanding gifts during the last year. One was a collection of 32,000 books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts from the estate of John S. Lawrence, and the other was \$635 to be added to the Hundred Year Fund. The general hospital auxiliary of Sebewaing has turned over to the Woman's Club \$262 for the Sebewaing Township Library.

During the year thirty-eight school libraries have been organized and put in shape to do

progressive school work. The second Library Institute held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, had a total attendance of 44.

## WISCONSIN

COUNTY library progress during the year has expressed itself in terms of increased circulation, new stations opened, and increased appropriations. One new county, Fond du Lac, has been added to the list of those giving service, thru an appropriation made in November. The one serious setback to the movement was the withdrawal of county support in Rusk County where the financial situation made the move necessary as part of a general program of curtailment. In order that all connections should not be cut arrangements were made for the continuance of some measure of service to the rural schools. In Racine county the interest of rural patrons was stimulated by a reading contest conducted in connection with the state Reading Circle work. The second annual conference on county work was held in Madison in April, and in October a county library meeting was arranged at the state Conference of Social Work in Eau Claire.

During the year new buildings were opened in Rib Lake, Sharon and Palmyra. The completion of a new museum unit released additional library space at Green Bay. New branches were opened in Green Bay, Sheboygan and Madison. The Elkhorn library has been completely reorganized following a fire.

A new development in Milwaukee was the inauguration of mail service for the benefit of shut-ins and others unable to come to the library. The cost of mailing is paid by the borrower.

Two libraries, Racine and La Crosse, received bequests of \$10,000 each, the income from which, in the first case, is to be used for books and equipment, in the second, for "any purpose tending to increase the usefulness of the library." Durand held a 20th anniversary celebration. Ladysmith received honorable mention in the *Woman's Home Companion*, one of thirteen libraries from the United States as a whole. The Wisconsin Legislature voted a special message of congratulation to the Milwaukee Public Library for its efficient service to the public.

A growing emphasis on organized children's work is noticeable in the state. A children's Department has been organized at Manitowoc, and a new room opened at Two Rivers. In the observance of Book Week, stress is still placed on children's reading, altho the celebration of the week tends more and more to be a co-opera-

tive affair, with all groups in the community taking part.

The Better Cities Contest is now two years in the past, but echoes from it still continue to be heard. Cities are still surveying themselves and attempting to come up to the standards set for all city institutions, including the library.

## MINNESOTA

No OUTSTANDING developments have taken place in Minnesota during the past year, but the growth has been rather intensive than extensive.

The American Legion library building at South St. Paul was opened in August and dedicated on Armistice Day. A well-planned addition to the main library at Duluth, costing \$40,000, provides an open-shelf room, a room for older boys and girls, and enlarged and convenient quarters for reading rooms, offices and workroom. Another branch building is under way. Eveleth has begun work on a \$30,000 addition, which will provide ample space for a children's room on the ground floor, and additional space on the main floor for a stackroom, reference rooms, librarian's office and workroom. Fergus Falls has added a mezzanine floor provided for in the original plan of the building. The building at Winnebago occupied by the library for some time has been deeded to the village, and a gift of a lot and \$455 for repairs on the building has been received from Mr. James Damon.

Ramsey County, served thru contact with the St. Paul Public Library, has purchased a book truck which makes stops at road crossings, lake cottages, small stores, garages and schools. The staff of the Owatonna library, which serves Steele County, has assisted in reorganizing the school libraries in several villages. No new county systems have been established, altho several counties are steadily working on the project.

Increased use of the traveling library has been brought about thru exhibits at the Farmers and Homemakers Short Course, State Fair, and the meetings of the Minnesota Education Association, Federation of Women's Clubs and the Parent-Teachers Association. Use of a bal-optican, recently purchased by the Department of Education, has contributed to the success of these exhibits. Wide-spread publicity thru the newspapers of the state has brought in many new borrowers. A picture collection, started this year, is proving very popular.

The Summer School at the State University registered 134 students, many of whom returned for additional training. A large number of Minnesota librarians are at library schools in

various parts of the country this year. Two librarians of teachers colleges are at the Columbia School of Library Service working for the master's degree. Trained librarians have been appointed at Pipestone and St. Cloud.

## KANSAS

NEW developments, altho small perhaps in their beginning, seem the real outstanding events in Kansas library history for the past year.

The Kansas State Library Association is now sponsoring the publication of a *Kansas Library Bulletin*. Floyd B. Streeter, librarian of the Kansas State Teacher's College at Hays, who is chairman of the editorial committee of the bulletin, deserves special commendation for its inception and satisfactory growth.

A forward step in library extension work has been taken by the appointment of an assistant under the Traveling Libraries Commission who will be available for general organization and extension work.

Several new libraries have been established during the year, one of them at least with the avowed purpose of becoming a *bona fide* county library. There is a growing interest in county library development in the state, augmented by the interest of the club women. The State Federation is rallying to the slogan of the Library Extension Committee of the General Federation, "A County Free Library in Every County in Every State."

## NEBRASKA

No history-making event marked the library year in Nebraska; in fact our activities were not "news" as currently accepted by the papers, but to us they mean growth and larger opportunities, writes Nellie Williams of the Nebraska State Library Commission. A few appropriations were increased, "Book Weeks" were properly celebrated, and normal increases in the annual circulation were reported. With a few more towns establishing libraries under the sheltering wing of the Women's Clubs, an attendance of fifty at a pre-convention institute, and the lending work of the Library Commission increasing ten per cent, a step has been taken in the right direction. If any one event could be called outstanding, it is the establishment of several school libraries with trained teacher-librarians.

The children's department of the Beatrice Public Library was the center of a series of interesting programs given during Book Week in November. Each night the program was

under the supervision of one of the parent-teacher association organizations of the city. Miss Williams gave a talk on children's poetry. Some children were dressed as well known characters and gave a little play. Dramatizations of Mother Goose rhymes were presented, and one group of children sang some of Milne's songs set to music from *When We Were Very Young*. There were displays of children's poetry, "Best Books of 1926," "Old Favorites in New Covers," and the Newbery awards. The art classes from the junior high school made some original posters on books and Book Week which were displayed at the library.

The children's department has been enlarged within the last two years and moved to the first floor of the building. It is one large five-sided room with windows on all sides.

The Hastings library received an increase in appropriation this year, enabling it to fit up a large room in the basement for the children. Classes in junior high English come to this room to receive instruction in the use of the library. During Book Week a joint meeting of the parent-teachers' associations was held here and Miss Williams talked on children's books.

The Scottsbluff Public Library now has a collection of over three thousand books for the use of the 2600 children in the local schools. Two years ago a children's room was fitted up in a basement store-room in the one-story Carnegie building. The Madison Public Library has given instruction in the use of the library to children from the schools which have no school library.

## NORTH DAKOTA

A HEALTHY library condition in North Dakota is indicated by increased circulation in state and public libraries; a refurbishing of buildings (four having been redecorated and to a certain extent remodeled), new quarters (three libraries having moved into new community or municipal buildings); and one new library, the A. M. Toftehagen Library-Museum of Dakota, dedicated on October 16th. The Lakota library, formerly maintained by the clubs, is now a city library with tax support. The new building houses the old library collection, the books given by Mr. Toftehagen as part of his library gift, and the pictures and curios for the museum which he gave at the same time. Mandan received a gift of \$1000, the interest which is to be used for periodicals and newspapers. Several libraries have had increased appropriations and one new library has been opened at Goodrich under the auspices of the women's club.

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Williston won third place in the National Federation of Women's Clubs contest for club and library co-operation for children's Book Week and better reading. Velva won first prize for the local 4th of July pageant and the funds went for books. Goodrich won first prize for a contest sponsored by a large light and power company, which fund was the nucleus of the book fund for their new library.

Fort Lincoln, of former historic interest, at Bismarck, has been regarrisoned and the public library and the state library commission are furnishing books for post use.

The North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs and the North Dakota Branch of the Congress of Parents and Teachers have promised active support for the county library law, and it was endorsed by the North Dakota Education Association. The State Library Commission continues to keep in touch with the libraries of the state thru a mimeographed sheet issued at irregular intervals, and serves the schools thru its page in the monthly state school publication—the *North Dakota Teacher*.

### SASKATCHEWAN

WITH the exception of the month of July, the records of the Saskatchewan Open Shelf Library in the Legislative Building at Regina for 1927 up to December show an increase in circulation every month over the corresponding month in 1926. The total before December was well over 14,500 as compared with the 13,166 circulated in 1926. The Library, organized in 1922, now has over 7,000 volumes. The work of the Open Shelf and Traveling Libraries (these later established in 1914) in serving the population spread over the 251,700 square miles of the province was described by Margaret MacDonald of the Traveling Libraries Branch and Elizabeth Andrews, librarian of Regina, in the LIBRARY JOURNAL last August (52:746-747).

### UTAH

SUBSTANTIAL progress during the year was made by the fifty tax-supported libraries of Utah.

The total number of books has increased 30,000, the circulation shows a gratifying gain, and there is reason to believe that the quality of books being purchased and read is steadily improving.

A new county building is to be erected in Heber City, and Cache County will soon have sufficient funds for a new library building in Logan City. Four other counties have under consideration the organization of county library units. Kane County has already petitioned the

county commissioners for such an organization.

During the summer, a six-weeks library school was conducted for librarians at the University of Utah by Miss Grace Hill, of Ames, Iowa, assisted by Miss Esther Nelson, head of the library department of the University of Utah. Twenty-seven librarians were in attendance. A scheme for the certification of librarians was submitted recently to the State Board of Education. A score card for the measurement of library efficiency is nearly ready for submission to the various librarians.

### OREGON

Most notable of the library events of the year was the joint meeting of the librarians of California with the Pacific Northwest Library Association at Gearhart, Oregon, June 13 to 15. There were one hundred and nine California librarians with a total attendance of over two-hundred and forty.

The public libraries generally report greatly increased circulation, and many of them have received increased appropriations in the fall budgets, the larger amounts to be available for 1928. The state library was granted, by the legislature of 1927, an increase of \$10,000 for the biennium. No large gifts have been made to public libraries, but the Tillamook Public Library received an interesting gift of \$500 from a man who had left a small estate and designated this amount for the public library because he had so much enjoyed it and appreciated the courtesy of the librarians. The Rotary Club of Klamath Falls has continued its annual gift of \$100 for books for boys. The valuable Frederick V. Holman collection on the history of the Pacific Northwest was bought for the Oregon Historical Society by four of its directors. The duplicate items were sold to cover the cost of the collection, but the Society added to its library about six hundred books on the history of the Pacific Northwest. The formation of the Oregon Children's Book League is the outstanding event of importance to school libraries in Oregon. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL 52:1186. 1927). Membership is open to the children of the 1,613 one-room rural schools of Oregon who read the books designated by the State Library, or lent thru its traveling libraries or "little libraries" of twenty-five volumes made especially for this purpose.

One county library has been revived. There have been no new appropriations for them, but a new county board was appointed in Gilliam County.

The Library Association of Portland has had an interesting year, on several details of which news will be given in later numbers.



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## BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLARENCE B. LESTER, Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, has been granted leave of absence to act as adviser in completing a survey of the province and in planning a program for library development. During the past year, since the appointment of the new British Columbia Library Commission, a Survey Council, composed of representative and outstanding laymen, has been organized. A Research Board, made up of librarians, has been assisting the Council in gathering information, in advising as to the needs of their respective communities, and in recommending methods of procedure. Mr. Lester will work with this Council towards a final plan for library service to meet the needs of this extensive province.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA records a normal year of steady development and growth. The goal of fifty-eight county libraries was approached by one more step when on January 1 Marin County became the 46th in operation. The remaining twelve counties with few exceptions are sparsely populated and will perhaps temporarily adopt the arrangement found so satisfactory by Sierra and Mariposa counties, that is, service thru a stronger neighbor. The legislature has increased the salary of four county librarians.

Two surveys are to be recorded. First, experts were invited in to tell Oakland what ought to be done to its public library. That city has long needed a more generous library fund; and while, as a result of the survey or otherwise, the appropriation was increased five per cent the funds of other city departments either did not increase at all or were even reduced. And now comes San Francisco with its survey which is still in progress.

A marked development is taking place in the attitude of the school authorities toward their libraries. The common schools and the high schools especially are seeing the advantage to pupils and teachers of better libraries in charge of trained and experienced librarians.

The library school at the University of California is responding to the call for larger numbers of trained workers; and this year increased its student body to fifty. Work has begun on the new library building for the University of California at Los Angeles.

Among the notable gifts of the year mention should be made of the Judge Alexander F. Morrison library, estimated to be worth at least \$100,000, which was presented to the University of California. It will become a browsing room for the students. The gift was made by Mrs.

Morrison in honor of her husband, and carries that highly important feature so often overlooked, a maintenance fund. Friends of the late Max J. Kuhl, one time member of the State Library Board of Trustees, gathered together a fine collection of books noted for typographical and binding excellence and gave them, in his memory, to the public library of his home city, San Francisco.

California librarians feel pride in the 1927 conference of their state association. It was held jointly with the Pacific Northwest Library Association and outside the boundaries of the state, namely in Oregon. This meeting is the first of what is hoped may be a regular occurrence at intervals of three years. The next joint gathering will be held in California.

A year ago it was hoped that this story might carry the joyful tidings that finally the State Library is occupying its new—now almost old—home. But not yet! However, the stacks are now rapidly rising toward their thirteenth floor; and hopes are bright for the great move during 1928. At least record may be made of the rearing of the State Library fund to the \$300,000 biennial level which it reached six years ago and then lost for four years. The state librarian thru legislative act was made an ex-officio member of an otherwise appointive commission charged with the duty of placing the state's figures in the National Hall of Fame at Washington.

It has been a normal year, with definite gains all along the line.

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Librarian, college graduate with library school training and with three years' experience as librarian of a junior college, and 12 weeks as an assistant in a state senior college library, desires a change of position in 1928 beginning February 1, or June 1. Especially interested in order, or circulation work in college or university library. Salary \$1,800 as minimum. L. L. 1.

Library school graduate with several years' experience desires position, preferably as librarian of small library, but will consider other openings. Address V. V. 1.

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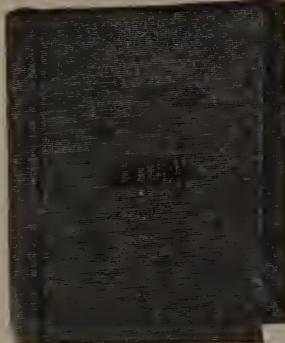
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